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PORTER'S GUIDE

TO

BLACKPOOL,

Fleetwood, Lytham, &c.,

WITH A

DIRECTORY OF BLACKPOOL,

AND A

MAP OF THE DISTRICT.

SIXTH EDITION.

BLACKPOOL AND FLEETWOOD:
W. PORTER, STEAM PRINTER, CHRONICLE AND HERALD OFFICES.
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PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

The rapid extension of Blackpool during the last few years would necessitate a new edition of any guide book at all aspiring to keep pace with the improvements of the place, and the publisher is gratified that the exhaustion of the last, enables him to issue the Sixth Edition at a time so opportune. The contents have been entirely revised, and partly re-written. A more detailed account of Furness Abbey, supplemented by a ground plan of the ruins, has been added, and the most favourite excursions are given more minutely than in former editions.

It is hoped that the information will be found accurate and useful, presenting to the reader a faithful *resumé* of Blackpool in 1866.

May, 1866.

CHRIST CHURCH, BLACKPOOL.

So rapidly are improvements taking place, that whilst some of the sheets of the Guide have been passing through the press, a handsome and substantial structure has been reared for public worship, and that which is described at page 25 as an iron church, has given place to an edifice of a permanent character, which was opened on the 3rd of May instant. This new building, known as Christ Church, affords accommodation for upwards of 1,000 persons. The architectural style is an early and simple type of decorated Gothic, the walls, which are strong, built chiefly of red brick with bands of blue, having a facing of split granite boulders. It was designed by J. Medland Taylor, Esq., of Manchester, and Messrs. Knowles and Braithwaite, of Blackpool, are the contractors.

INTRODUCTORY.

—o—

"Ah! what pleasant visions haunt me
As I gaze upon the sea!
All the old romantic legends
All my dreams come back to me."

LONGFELLOW.

IT is hardly necessary in the present day to say anything in favour of an occasional residence by the sea—an escape, even for a day, from the cares of business, so that the spirit may bathe itself, as it were, in the delights and freedoms of nature! The necessity, indeed, of temporary relaxation from the ordinary pursuits of life has been felt in all ages and among all descriptions of people. Thus we find that the ancients had their "watering places" along the shores of the "Great Sea," among the lovely islets of Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor; and even in this day the traveller in those classic regions cannot fail to notice numerous evidences of the splendid luxury indulged in by the inhabitants of Imperial Rome, in the ruins of beautiful villas, luxurious summer houses, and sumptuous baths. And we find, too, that, whenever it was possible, places in the neighbourhood of the sea were selected for the purpose of such beautiful relaxation; and to such places there have resorted, in ancient times no less than in modern days, the wise, the learned, and the good; the idle, the luxurious, and the vicious; the poet, the philosopher, and the statesman; the thriving merchant, the industrious artizan, and the suffering latitudinarian. And all, doubtless, have experienced benefit and derived amusement from their brief sojourn

"By thy shores, multitudinous ocean."

Indeed the benefit of a residence by the seaside can scarcely be overrated. When wearied by the anxieties of life and the cares of business what so refreshing as the

free sea breeze fanning the cheek; what so likely to restore vigour to the tired body or the overtasked mind as the quiet, the retirement, and the ever changing variety of the sea shore? When the appetite palls and the spirits lose their wonted elasticity, when the health is deranged and medicine fails to bring relief, then a few days' residence by the seaside restores us to our former vigour; indeed, in some cases when hope of recovery is almost over, the bracing air and the charm of a sea voyage gives to the sufferer a lease, as it were, of a new life. We walk beside the waves when the sunshine ripples over them and tints each crest with gold, and feel a delicious calm stealing over our senses; we stand awe-stricken on the shore when the waves are lashed into fury by the angry winds, and are overwhelmed with a sense of the greatness and power of Him who holds the waters in the hollow of His hand! In summer and winter, in storm or in rest, the sea is alike mysterious, glorious, and grand; whether the breeze ruffles its face and adds new beauties to its usual aspect, or whether the moon sits calm and placid on its bosom till in its blue depths we see mirrored another brighter heaven; whether it be alive with trim holiday sails and boats impelled by manly arms, or solitary beneath the cold gleam of the midnight moon—poetry, melody, old legendary fancies, visions of one knows not what romantic interest, all unite to invest it with a charm peculiarly its own, and which is always new and fresh, and appeals with nearly equal strength to all natures. Well, indeed, may the wanderer by the sea shore exclaim with the poet:—

"Oh, my soul is full of longing
For the secret of the sea,
And the blast of the great ocean
Sends a mighty pulse through me."

But viewed in its more ordinary and less romantic aspect, a residence by the seaside presents a variety of attractions unattainable elsewhere and peculiarly its own. We are tired and *ennuyed*; we have but to take a plunge into its waves and we rise with a strength and appetite for enjoyment unknown before. We are sick, and ill at ease, and loathe our food; a sail upon the sea, with the waves rocking buoyantly beneath us, and the wild birds careering about the masts and cordage, and the wind blowing fresh

and filling out the canvass that bears us from the shore, and hurrying the clouds away to the north till all above is one bright glorious blue—can any amount of ill humour or misanthropy withstand so furious an assault? We are fond of solitude: where shall we find it so completely as on the sand-strewn shore a mile or two away from house or farm? We like good company: see the gay crowds that dot the level sands, and listen to the happy voice of childhood mingling with the ripple of the waves as they break upon the shore like music. We have a fancy for collecting weeds, shells, wild flowers, and crustacea for scientific purposes, or for making aquaria and so on; here are all the materials ready to our hands, and while we seek them we unwittingly gain health and strength and love of nature. Walking or riding exercise may be desirable; here, then, are both to be obtained with the additional benefit of the blythe sea breeze. Experience shows that a residence by the sea shore is greatly promotive of health, and this is to be accounted for by the uniform character of the climate, the purity of the air, and the bracing effects of the sea breeze. It is a well established fact that inland places experience much greater degrees both of heat and cold, than places on the coast, and the difference between these degrees of heat and cold increases with the distance of the place from the sea. The explanation of this phenomenon is pretty clear, since it has been proved by observation that the temperature of the air over the sea is less subject to change than, or rather does not undergo such great changes as, that of the air which is over the land. But apart from the advantages connected with health, there are other reasons which render an excursion to the seaside so desirable. The ocean itself is at all times an object of sublime grandeur; whether viewed in its aspect of repose and tranquillity, or lashed into foam by the fury of the tempest, it dashes the beach with its impetuous waves. These are, briefly, some of the ordinary attractions of every seaside village and watering place. In Blackpool and its neighbourhood, a sheltered situation, mild climate, delightful scenery, firm dry sands, beautiful drives, and good accommodation for all classes of visitors, must be added. It will be our duty now to introduce the reader to whatever is worthy his notice in the neighbourhood; and

if ever he finds his Guide become tiresome or wordy, he has only to put him aside for the more pleasant task of gathering sea-weeds or shells, or the not less gratifying amusement of

"Wandering silent by the murmuring sea."

CHAPTER II.

SITUATION, SOIL AND CLIMATE OF BLACKPOOL, WITH SOMETHING OF ITS HISTORY.

"O Blackpool! sure
The pulse of memory must cease to beat
Ere I forget thee; ere affection fails
For thee, thou worn and billow-beaten cliff,
Barrier of ocean, Foreland of the Fylde."

THE district under notice in these pages consists of that portion of the north-west coast of Lancashire lying between the rivers Ribble and Wyre, and generally known as the Fylde or Field. In it are comprised the towns of Fleetwood, Kirkham, Poulton, Blackpool, and Lytham, with numerous villages, gentlemen's seats, farms, chapelries, &c. The country, though generally flat, is relieved by gentle eminences, fertile, well cultivated, and rurally picturesque, and the whole of the places mentioned are accessible from Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, Wigan, Liverpool, and the adjoining towns, by means of the Preston and Wyre Railway, which intersects the Fylde in a north-westerly direction from Preston to Fleetwood, with branches to Lytham and Blackpool. Trains run almost hourly each day between the coast towns and the interior of the country, and every facility is offered by the directors of the railway to visitors, excursionists, and others desirous of breathing for a season the pure air of this charming district. By improved railway facilities Blackpool is now brought within a seven hours journey from London, and is equally approachable from all parts of the kingdom intersected by railways, tourists' tickets being issued at all important railway stations allowing one month's sojourn, at a great reduction on ordinary fares; and fast express trains run direct to and from the chief towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Blackpool is also a telegraph station.

Blackpool lies about midway on the coast between the rivers Ribble on the south, and Wyre on the north, on the western borders of the Fylde, facing the Irish sea, in latitude 53 deg. 56 min. N.; longitude 3 deg. 1. min. W. It is situated in the township of Layton-cum-Warbreck, in the parish of Bispham, and the hundred of Amounderness, and contains from four to five thousand settled inhabitants. It is not easy to compute with accuracy the vast number of visitors who frequent its shores, but some idea may be gathered from the fact that during the summer months alone upwards of 200,000 persons are brought by railway, and such is the celebrity of this favourite watering place that every season adds to the number of its patrons and visitors. The number of visitors sojourning in the town during the height of the season may be estimated at 20,000. Not more extraordinary than the migration of birds is the feeling that impels the inhabitants of inland towns to rush to the seaside when the heats of summer approach. In these days of railways and cheap trips, seaside excursions are not confined to any particular class, and the numbers who now flock annually to the watering places along the coasts are far greater than in former times, when the facilities of transit were more expensive and less convenient. The merchant, the manufacturer, and the tradesman, escaping for a brief period from the whirl of traffic and the turmoil of business, have their systems reinvigorated and their strength renewed by the combined effects of sea water and sea breezes. Worn and depressed spirits resume their elasticity under the same powerful influences; vigour is imparted to the enfeebled frame, and the cheek of beauty receives a healthier hue. It would be unnecessary to expatiate at any length upon the advantages to be derived from a marine residence at this delightful period of the year, for they are so well known and appreciated that such annual migrations are only limited by pecuniary circumstances, and were it not so we should have the whole population of the inland portion of the country moving off in a body to the seaside. The progress of material arts, and the improved habits and condition of the people, have effected a complete revolution in our social characteristics, and pleasures and luxuries once confined to the opulent and the great, are now

brought within the reach of the humble tradesman and the laborious artizan. Sea-bathing, once indulged in only by the fashionable few, is now participated in by the industrious many, who obtaining a brief respite from labour, flock in yearly increasing numbers to the margin of the ocean to lave their exhausted limbs in its health giving waters, and inhale its bracing and invigorating breezes. Nor does this irruption of the toil worn masses of our manufacturing districts diminish the number of that class of visitors, who, happily for themselves, are placed above the necessity of daily toil.

It is not necessary to trace at any length the history of Blackpool and its neighbourhood. The town itself cannot boast any great antiquity, though there is reason for believing that during the period of the Roman occupancy of our island the Fylde was studded with villages, and that either the estuary of the Wyre or the Ribble was the harbour of the Setantii. Traces of a Roman road from the Wyre water to Freckleton have been discovered, and articles in Roman potteryware and bronze have occasionally been found, proving indisputably that the Romans, when in possession of the county of Lancashire, carried their arts and arms to its western side. In other places relics of those bold plunderers, the Danes, have also been found; and we learn from Palgrave, in his history of the Anglo-Saxons, that "from the Ribble, in Lancashire, up to the Clyde, there existed (A.D. 500–1000), a dense population composed of Britons, who preserved their national language and customs; so that even in the tenth century the ancient Britons inhabited the greater part of the western coast of the island, however much they had been compelled to succumb to the political supremacy of their Saxon invaders." That this is a correct supposition is proved to a certain extent by the existence among the inhabitants of this neighbourhood of many words which are of unmistakeably Welsh origin.

But leaving these remote days, and saying nothing of the obstinate resistance made by the brave Setantii to the progress of the Saxons into the Fylde; or of the doings of the brave King Arthur in his encounters with the Saxons in Lancashire, or of the final subjection of the inhabitants to the Saxon chief Ella, who was then styled

king of the Deiri, his power extending over the whole of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Nor is it necessary to refer at any length to the conversion to Christianity of the natives of these counties under Augustine and Paulinus, or to the powerful arguments of the latter saint in persuading Edwin, king of the Deiri, to embrace the new doctrine, and submit himself with "his daughter Zanflede and many thousands of his people" to baptism in the waters of the Ribble and the Swale. Pass we to a more authentic period. In the celebrated Doomsday Book of William the Conqueror we find the Fylde of Amounderness (the present Fylde) in the possession of many proprietors, and the parish of Bispham (or Biscopham) the mother church of Blackpool, computed to contain eight hundred acres of land brought under the cultivation of the plough, and the whole of the district as belonging to the spiritual jurisdiction of the church of York. After the conquest churches were erected at Poulton and Bispham, and civilization and the arts of peace began to take the place of the rude morals and manners of a semi-barbarous and warlike people. Then, indeed, the lessons taught by the Romans began to be apparent, and the successive conflicts they had sustained with their various conquerors began to refine and humanize the dwellers in a district that was then a mere wilderness. To the Romans, indeed, we owe much of our modern civilization:

> "They brought the land a blessing when they came;
> They found us savage and they left us tame;
> Taught us to clothe our pink'd and painted hide,
> And grace our figures with a soldier's pride.
> Our language at this distant moment shows
> How much our country to the Conqueror owes."

The name of the district—Fylde or Field—shows that at this period it was in a state of cultivation superior to that of the surrounding neighbourhood. According to Camden a fourth of the Fylde was a swampy morass, interspersed with clumps of forest. That the forest extended to the shore, the remains of trees still found in the sand abundantly proves, and the finding of stags' horns and the bones of various animals in the bottom of Thornton Marsh and other places, is evidence of the country having once been of a woodland or forest character. Immense

roots of oak, yew, and alder, may still be seen cropping out from the soil of the shore at intervals between Blackpool and Rossall.

At various periods the sea has made great inroads upon the coast, in some places swallowing up villages that were known to our ancestors, and in others leaving large tracts of coast bare, and ready for the industry of man to retain. In modern times, comparatively few inundations of any consequence have taken place; but on the last day of the year 1833, a terrible storm arose which did great damage. The roaring waters came rushing upwards to the shore, and inundating the lower parts of Blackpool, and overwhelming with their fury various dwelling houses, throwing down walls and embankments, and hurling them in compact masses into the middle of the fields they had protected. The whole of the low land was under water; the meadows were covered with stones and other marine deposits, and stacks of hay and corn were intermixed with the refuse of the flood. Melancholy was the sight presented by Blackpool on the reflux of the tide and the subsidence of the waters: its embankments were torn up—its houses unroofed—and the roads on the south and north shore entirely destroyed. The devastation was very great, and the Irish sea arose in the full height of its destructive power.

And on the twenty-sixth of December, 1852, a yet more destructive storm fell upon the coast: the sea entered many of the dwelling houses in South Beach and South Shore, tore up the embankments in front of them, and carried away the road leading from the Manchester Hotel to South Shore. Some idea of the height to which the waters were forced by wind upon this occasion may be formed, when it is known that the whole of the highway leading from Queen's Terrace, Blackpool, to the farthest house in South Shore, was covered by the sea, which likewise inundated the adjacent low lands for many miles. Again, in October, 1862, and January and September, 1863, the coast was visited with storms which caused great destruction of property.

But to return to our history. In the reign of Henry the Eighth the parish of Bispham was regularly joined to the see of Canterbury, and included in the archdeaconry

of Chester. During the wars of the roses, which were terminated by the union of Henry the Seventh with the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward the Fourth, the people of the Fylde had taken part with one or other of the combatants,—at one time supporting Lambert Simnel, the pretender, who with two thousand men landed at Piel, and at another inclining to the soverignty of the rightful King. In the battle of Flodden Field, however, they fought on the right side, as is evident from a verse in an ancient MS. belonging to the Harleian Library at Oxford :—

> "From Poulton to Preston with Pikes,
> They with ye Stanley howte forthe went,
> From Pemberton, and Pillin Dikes,
> For Battell Billmen bould were bent."

At this time, however, no Blackpool existed on the western coast of Lancashire, but in 1532 the ancient hall of Rossall was inhabited, and gave birth to that brave and eminent ecclesiastic Cardinal William Allen. In the changes of those troublous times Rossall Hall was plundered, and the mother of the Cardinal was obliged with her daughters to quit the kingdom. The confiscated estate of the Allens was purchased of Henry the Eighth, the uxurious reformer, by Edmund Fleetwood, the founder of the Fleetwood family, for £500. The hall and estate continued in the possession of the Fleetwoods, though no part of the old edifice remains, till 1850, when it was purchased by the Council of Rossall School. In his zeal for the reformed religion—some ungenerous people say in his zeal for gold—Henry seized the monasteries and church livings of Lancashire and all the counties of his kingdom. This "zeal" it was that stripped the Cistertian Abbey of Furness and the Benedictine Cell of Lytham of their revenues, though the Church of Bispham remained in the hands of the Romanists for some time after the accession of Henry. In 1554 during the ministry of Jeromine Allen, "a sudden eruption of the sea," says Dodsworth, "took place at Rossall Grange." A whole village, called Singleton Thorpe, was swept away by its fury—the inhabitants were obliged to flee from their ancient spot, and erected their tents at a place called Singleton to this day. Probably this Singleton Thorpe

(Shingleton), destroyed by the water, was the residence of Thomas de Singleton, who resisted Edward I. in an action to recover for the king the manors of Singleton, Thornton, and Brughton; and we know that Singleton, where the outcasts found a home, belonged to the same proprietors. The existence of Singleton Thorpe has, by some, been doubted; but its situation is at this day known by the name of Singleton Scar, and the two large stones on the shore, called Lower Gingle, and Higher Gingle, appear to have some reference to the two ancient mansions of the same name, in the township of Whittingham, parish of Kirkham, which mansions belonged to the family of this same Singleton. Nor is this a solitary instance of the inroads of the sea on the land; not to mention one which inundated the estate of Earl Godwin, and that which, in 1546, swallowed up, in the territory of Dort, 100,000 persons, and yet a greater number round Dullart, we have instances nearer home of the fearful devastations of the briny wave. To the south of Blackpool, a village named Waddum Thorpe, and an extensive tract of land now termed the "Horse Bank," have been swept away: in Furness, also, a great part of the parish of Aldingham has disappeared; its church, formerly standing in the centre of the parish, is at present within high water mark, and secured from the ravages of the sea by strong massy defences of stone. The ruins of the village of Low Scales were, within the memory of man, visible on the sands, and the hamlets of Crinleton and Roos are only known in records:—

"ostendere natuæ
Inclinato solent cum mœnibus oppida mersis."

During the reigns of "Bloody Queen Mary" and "Good Queen Bess" it was that Blackpool first began to be inhabited: though as a watering place it is of comparatively modern origin. On many of the maps in use in the beginning of this century Blackpool is not to be found. Dwellings, however, existed here in the 16th century, though they were mostly mud cottages and barns, built on crooks or arched timbers rising from the ground. The name of the place arose from the existence of a black pool or lake on the shore, which from the colour of its waters,

drained principally from the adjoining mosses, was called the Blackpool; this streamlet is now arched over, and discharges itself through a wooden trunk into the sea. During the reign of Mary, the family of the Tildesleys had a hunting lodge near the coast, which they called Fox Hall or Vauxhall. This was formerly a very extensive building, which towards the end of the seventeenth century was converted from a mere cottage or hunting lodge to a grand country seat. The existence of such a house in the locality was of course the means of attracting around it various artizans and tradesmen, whose business it was to supply the requirements of its numerous dependents. Its site is at the south of Blackpool, adjoining the Foxhall Hotel. A village thus sprung up round the hall of the Tildesleys, which in another hundred years came to be a place of resort, during the summer season, for the gentry and yeomanry of Lancashire and the neighbouring counties. Another cause may also have brought the village into somewhat greater repute: for many years the neighbouring gentry had been in the habit of meeting yearly on Layton Hawes for the purpose of horse racing. These races were run on a course just behind Layton Hall, about a mile to the east of modern Blackpool. In this condition, that of a mere seaside village, inhabited by a few fishermen, and the tradesmen and labourers necessary to supply their immediate wants, it remained till the middle of the last century. But its delightful situation, genial atmosphere, and easiness of access from the interior, did not longer allow it to remain in obscurity. The first building fitted up for the reception of visitors was a long low erection, thatched with straw, and looking more like a barn than a lodging house. This was about a hundred years since. Its proprietor, says the Rev. W. Thornber, was one Ethart á Whiteside, and his house occupied the site of what is now known as the School of the Misses Crossfield. This man was encouraged to enter upon the speculation of a seaside lodging house from the fact of possessing a wife who united to her other charms that of being a capital cook: in fact, she was the only good cook in the place. The venture was highly successful, and for more than fifty years Whiteside's cottage was well frequented by company. In his old age he retired to

Layton, and his house was converted into an inn, kept by a man known as "Tom the Cobbler," who was wont to distribute the portion of bread alloted to his visitors at dinner out of his rosined apron.

Whiteside's success soon attracted numerous imitators, so that about fifty years ago Blackpool had acquired considerable celebrity as a watering place. Its aspect at this period is well described by a writer in the *Blackpool Herald*:—"Fifty years since," says he, "Blackpool was a mere fishing village; now it is an important and health-restoring town, with a prosperous, well-conducted, and improving population; then it possessed few hotels, or lodging-houses: Dixon's, Forshaw's, Banks' and the Yorkshire House were the principal, and beside them the dwelling-houses facing the sea were few and insignificant. Adjoining Forshaw's (now the Clifton Arms), there were two or three houses of a rather genteel appearance, compared with the many small cottages, leading thence to the street formerly the principal entrance from Preston. There was at that time a promenade with an arbour at the end of it; and beyond it, nearer to Bailey's Hotel, stood a cottage, then used as a warm bath; but now that cottage as well as the bath-house have disappeared, the embankment having been washed away by the incursion of the sea, and forming part of the ground daily covered by the advancing tide. Beyond Bailey's there was a public road where two four-wheeled vehicles could pass each other. This road has also succumbed to the powers of the waves, as have likewise the banks on the South Shore. Blackpool then, and Blackpool now, appears to present as great a contrast, as does Liverpool at the commencement of the seventeenth century with what it is now."

But even at this period Blackpool has its eulogistic admirers: the Editor of the *York Lynx* speaks of it as being irregularly built, but possessing a sea "passing fine," and "a strand pleasing and salubrious to the visitor." In 1788, Dr. William Hutton visited this neighbourhood, and in his pleasant little book describes Blackpool as being one of the most desirable summer residences on the West coast of Lancashire, unsurpassed for the civility of its inhabitants, and the health-restoring quality of the atmosphere. A few years later and many improvements were ob-

servable; better houses had been erected; a large number of visitors were every summer attracted thither, and the roads from Preston, Manchester, and Liverpool began to assume a better appearance than of old, when Darby was wont to ride to church or market on a sober old Dobbin, with Joan behind him uncomfortably seated on a pillion.

From this period, the rise and celebrity of Blackpool as a watering place has been steady and progressive. The following verses were written by a visitor about the beginning of the present century; and though not particularly elegant, they exhibit, very graphically, the estimation in which the place was held by our fathers and mothers:—

"Of all the gay places of public resort,
At Chatham, or Scarbro' at Bath, or at Court,
There's none like sweet Blackpool, of which I can boast,
So charming the sands, so healthful the coast;—
Rheumatics, scorbutics, and scrofulous kind,
Hysterics and vapours, disorders of mind,
By drinking and bathing you're made quite anew,
As thousands have proved, and know to be true.
But strange! I relate what has happened of late—
'Tis true! though I heard on't but now tete-a-tete,
Still, lest you mistake me, I'll fully explain—
Young Cupid, 'tis said, lies hid in yon main,
And philters each wave that rolls on the shore,
A draught daily drank by the rich and the poor.
The ladies well pleas'd with a portion so sweet
Come here in whole groupes their fond lovers to meet;
And gentlemen, too, who are friends to the fair,
Come under pretence to enjoy the fresh air."

In 1831, Mr. P. Whittle, the author of a "Topographical and Statistical History of Preston," published a book called "Marina," in which he thus speaks of our pretty little town:—"Blackpool forms a curtain with a cliff of argillaceous clay, rising to various heights. Houses are scattered along the sea bank for about a mile; many of them front the ocean, and are appropriated for the reception of visitors; others, which are chiefly the dwellings of the inhabitants, form the back ground. Blackpool is not mentioned in any of the old maps of the county, which shows that it was only considered in the old time as a kind of seaside residence for fishermen and others. No watering place can be better situated—opening out to the sea—refreshed with a pure and bracing air—presenting a fine, smooth, and solid strand—new modelled by each returning tide—always firm, safe,

and elastic. The efficacy of sea bathing may be nearly the same at one spot as another, but this observation will not apply to the air:—different aspects, situations, and soils, produce different kinds of air more or less beneficial to the human constitution. The land is sufficiently elevated without any high intervening hills. Blackpool has the peculiar advantages of sea breezes, just in proportion as westerly winds are more frequent than any other; and as there are no swamps in the vicinage, the air is very pure; a proof of its salubrity being the longevity of the inhabitants." The reader may easily discover, after the perusal of the above, how much Blackpool and its neighbourhood have improved within the last thirty years. Instead of a mile of coast faced with houses, we have now an almost continuous line of villas and summer cottages from Claremont to South Shore, with an embanked promenade, second to none in the kingdom, and a stretch of fine hard dry sands extending from Fleetwood to Lytham. Numerous hotels and well-built lodging houses, replete with every accommodation, line the shore; the town is well supplied with provisions by means of the market; access by railroad is opened to all parts of the kingdom; the streets are well lighted with gas; the drainage of the houses is carried right into the sea beyond low water mark; and that most important desideratum at all watering places, a good supply of pure water, has been supplied to Blackpool, as well as to Lytham and Fleetwood, by the Fylde Water Works Company. The water is brought from Grizedale, a few miles above Garstang. Religious services are respectably conducted in many churches and chapels: the post-office service is admirably arranged, and deliveries twice daily from all parts of the kingdom bring intelligence from the great world beyond; it possesses a newspaper of its own, in which are given lists of visitors during the season; baths of all kinds are easily attainable; bowling greens and gardens are attached to several of the hotels; and billiards, with various other kinds of amusements, are readily obtainable. Besides these, Blackpool possesses ample accommodation for riding, sailing, and bathing, with pedestrian rambles of the most attractive character—of all which we shall speak more at length as we proceed.

Before we close this portion of our book, however, we may be allowed to make a few extracts from Dr. Hutton's work, "A description of Blackpool," which, though published many years since, contains some observations relative to our town and neighbourhood that are well worthy of perusal now as then.

Speaking of the *scarcity of fish*—a scarcity more observable on the west coast in Dr. Hutton's day than ours, he says:—"The scarcity of fish in the sea at Blackpool is remedied by the Lune, the Wyre, and the Ribble all in its vicinity. The river Ribble, according to Leigh, produces salmon of the finest flavour—the graduations of growth in this species of fish is enumerated thus: first year, salmon smelt; second, a sprod; third, a mort; forth, a forktail: fifth, a runner; sixth, a salmon. A marine diet is peculiarly acceptable to an inland visitor, who resides where the article is scanty and dear. Sea excursions are but little known here. At Lytham, they have sea excursions almost every day throughout the season, and mostly three days per week to Southport, and fishing is not one of the pleasures of Blackpool. From the flatness of the ground no vessel can approach the shore; nay, we cannot enter the smallest boat without wading. The tide rises about twelve feet; the spring tide about sixteen."

These sources of complaint are remedied now; sea excursions are common in fine weather, and fishing is one of the regular amusements of the inhabitants and visitors; and the disagreeable necessity of wading into the sea, mentioned by the good doctor, is obviated by the new pier, and the movable landing stages now possessed by the boatmen.

A perusal of the next paragraph, on the subject of *walks and rides*, will also show the reader how much Blackpool has improved in this respect since the worthy doctor wrote:—"He who visits a place of entertainment, expects to find pleasure. It is the interest of the inhabitants to multiply amusements, that when one satiates, another may be at hand. The spirit of diversion is kept up by a variety, and different pursuits invite various tempers. One of the leading amusements at Blackpool, is to ride or walk: another is to figure on the parade. This is a pretty

grass walk on the verge of the sea bank, divided from the road with white railing. It is perhaps six yards broad, and two hundred long, with an alcove on one end only, but at the other a wide pond or pit. This parade is capable, by Art improving Nature, of being made one of the most beautiful walks on the island. It might easily be extended to a mile, in a straight line, and at no great expense, with an alcove at each end. If the connoisseur tells us, 'there is no great beauty in straight lines,' I reply, Nature has given this a gentle sweep, or fall in the centre, which obviates the remark, and would confer a double beauty. Only two boarding houses lie contiguous, in its present confined state, but if exended it would comprehend others; besides, the walk is often crowded, even in this early stage, which pleads the necessity of an augmentation. Side benches, at certain distances, with ends and backs to screen off the wind, and covers to prevent the rain, would be suitable conveniences." Were the doctor able to visit the town at present, he would recognise a great improvement in the "conveniences" he names. The walk now extends for more than a mile, and besides being provided with seats, has been firmly embanked, widened, and partially laid with asphaltum, which renders the promenade firm and dry after the heaviest rains. Yet Blackpool may be said to have only arrived at half its fame. In a few years we hope to see it as famous as a winter, as it is now esteemed as a summer, residence.

Dr. Hutton is a great advocate of sea bathing, and in the following paragraph he not only shows us three ways of using the sea, but we gain an insight into the style of bathing in his day: "The man who has money of his own, has a right to spend it, otherwise he cannot boast the freedom of an Englishman. If he spend it upon the sea, he may expect a return; this is made in pleasure or in health: if the first, by keeping up his own good humour, he may extract that of others, which is an ample repayment; if the second, the sea will repay him in three ways, in air, drinking the water, and bathing. Some use all three; but all use the first. The time of bathing is generally at the flood; for the company being driven from the sands, the place is more private; there is a shorter space to travel, because the sea is brought near the bank.

A bell rings at the time of bathing, as a signal for the ladies. Some use machines drawn by one horse; a few travel from their apartments in their water dress; but the majority clothe in the boxes, which stand on the beach for their use. If a gentleman is seen on the parade, he forfeits a bottle of wine. When the ladies retire, the bell rings for the gentlemen, who act a second part in the same scene."

"Blackpool, as a sea-bathing place," says Mr. Mogg, "is wholly of modern date; but the salubrity and beauty of its situation, on account of the sea; the purity of its waters, and the excellence of the beach, which is half a mile broad when the tide is out, have at length been duly appreciated; and is now become, during the season, one of the most attractive points in Lancashire. Here are excellent accommodations, with reasonable charges,—good and extensive rides,—rational amusements in botany, and other marine phenomena,—and an infinite diversity of highly interesting prospects. In the sea, at a distance of about half a mile from the shore, there is a stone near which, tradition states, there formerly stood a public house, where travellers were in the habit of drinking their penny pots of beer, and the stone to which they fastened their horses hence received the name, which it still bears, of Penny Stone: it is now covered with venerable sea weed, and is really an antique."

The coast about Blackpool is famed for the sublime grandeur of its aspect, especially when the westerly wind chafes the ocean into foam, and throws the salt spray high over the beach. The enthusiastic lover of nature, gazing upon the ocean from the rugged cliffs, may exclaim, in the language of Byron—

> "Thou glorious mirror where the Almighty's form
> Glasses itself in tempests—
> From out thy slime
> The monsters of the deep are made; each zone
> Obeys thee; thou goest forth, dread, fathomless, alone!"

BLACKPOOL PIER

CHAPTER III.

A WALK THROUGH BLACKPOOL.

"Placid as evening in her softest hours
The tide rolls on as if it flowed to rest;
While the gay barques, unconscious of their powers,
Move calmly o'er the ocean's mighty breast."

BLACKPOOL will strike the visitor as one of the cleanest and healthiest places he has ever seen; and, whether his sojourn be made in summer or winter, he will find the air soft and mild, and the views, both land and seaward, full of variety and beauty. Though few trees grace the landscape he will find the town backed by gently swelling eminences right away to the horizon; while, if he glances towards the sea, his eye will be charmed by the sight of the ever varying waves, rolling gently landward, or surging angrily against the cliffs, and chafing vainly up to the very foot of the asphaltum promenade.

Along this promenade we will take a stroll, and thus become somewhat better acquainted with the town and neighbourhood. The visitor will at once perceive that Blackpool is situated on the top of a range of cliffs, which vary in height from three to sixty feet above the sea at high water mark. From the centre of the town houses extend along the beach in the direction of South Shore, and are dotted about at intervals on the north shore as far as Rossall School, a distance of about five and a half miles. All along this line of beach the sands are firm and fine, and excellently adapted for walking, riding, or carriage exercise. In fact, a walk from Blackpool to Fleetwood along the sands is no rare feat in the season.

The town itself is admirably sheltered in the rear by rising ground from those noxious east winds so dreaded by the invalid; and it is a remarkable fact that west winds prevail to a great extent on this coast; as frequently indeed as three hundred days out of the three hundred and

sixty-five. This prevalence of west winds secures to Blackpool a constant succession of healthful sea breezes, a circumstance that alone ought to render it the most attractive and popular watering place on the western coast. In this respect Blackpool enjoys a superior reputation to any of the east coast towns. To the healthy and robust it may be a matter of indifference from what quarter of the heavens the wind blows; but those more delicately organised know from painful experience that the old valetudinarian is not far wrong in his constitutional objection to the breezes coming from the "balmy east." Another peculiarity for which Blackpool is remarkable is the extreme purity of the air, as it is found to possess in a high degree those constituent elements so essential to health. Fronting the open sea, the surrounding land being drained, and consequently exhaling no noxious impurities, Blackpool possesses an immunity from many of the ills to which inland towns are heir. No better proof could be given of the salubrious nature of the climate than the fact that Blackpool, though possessing a limited resident population, has produced several centenarians; one, Jemima Wilkinson, having attained the extraordinary age of 104 years. No wonder then, that the fame of this beautiful watering place is becoming year by year more widely extended. Formerly the bulk of visitors consisted of inhabitants of the surrounding manufacturing towns, but they now flock from all parts of the kingdom.

The Town has greatly extended in every direction within the last few years, and what was said in earlier guide books to consist "principally of a long row of houses and hotels facing the sea," is now worthy of a more particular description. Beginning at Bailey's Hotel and proceeding towards Claremont Park, we find one noble terrace of houses towering in height and importance above another,—Victoria Terrace, Regent's Terrace, Carlton Terrace, on a gradually ascending eminence, whilst Lansdowne Terrace, another terrace of lofty houses, having yet more pretensions to architectural beauty, is rapidly approaching completion. These houses are situate on the highest part of Blackpool, and as the grounds of the park approach completion, with its grass and terraced walks, the magnificent hotel, and sheltered sea promenade, must be the first resort of fashionable company.

Again, taking a stroll southward, making Bailey's Hotel the starting point, the hotel itself first demands our notice, standing on its own grounds and commanding from its prominent and isolated position, a fine prospect of the pier and a stretch of vision the whole length of the coast in a straight line beyond South Shore, and northwards towards the Gynn, Norbreck, and Rossall. Bailey's has been known for nearly a century as the first hotel, and under its present proprietor is not likely to lose any of its prestige, though it must be confessed that at least one new erection, in an architectural point of view, puts forth a claim for pre-eminence. Albert Terrace, from which Queen's Square diverges about midway, consists of very excellent marine residences, with the best accommodation, and at the south end terminates in the square, or Talbot Square, where the Clifton Arms and Pier Hotel, one of the best and most successful hotels of the place, stands prominent. This hotel is now the property of the Clifton Arms and Pier Hotel Company, Limited, and is conducted under their management. It commands an immediate view of the pier from end to end, and great additions have been erected which give greatly increased accommodation to visitors, though previously it was one of the largest hotels of the place. In the Square are several good shops, and the Market, the offices of the Local Board of Health, several bazaars and fancy repositories, are placed in or near Market Street, which runs from the Square to Church Street, in a line parallel with Central Beach. Talbot Road leads from the Square to the Railway Station, and here the new Catholic Church and Viener's Bazaar are conspicuous, and there are plenty of good lodging houses of moderate dimensions. The same may be said of Abingdon Street, in which the Union Chapel and the Police Courts are situated, and passing down Clifton Street, of a like character, we again reach the Clifton Arms Hotel, and, leaving a description of the new Pier to a future chapter, proceed along Central Beach, where first-class shops and lodging houses again meet the view. Here we have the Bank, the Pier Company's offices, the Land, Building, and Hotel Company's offices, the Herald office, and the Albion Hotel, pleasantly situate at the corner of the beach and Church Street, giving a sea and parade view. The

Albion is an hotel of old repute, and we believe has lost none of it up to the present time. Church Street, as its name implies, leads from the beach to St. John's or the Parish Church, and is dotted with shops and lodging houses the whole distance. The Post Office is in Church Street, and, a prominent erection, near the Church, stands the Preparatary School for boys, conducted by the Misses Middleton. Coming back to the beach, at the corner of Lane End Street, we stay to admire the noble hotel which has just been erected on the site of the old and well-known Lane Ends Hotel. This magnificent hotel, whether viewed in reference to external beauty or internal arrangements, is unquestionably the handsomest building in Blackpool, ecclesiastical structures alone excepted, whilst its position is most commanding. Next we proceed along Hygiene Terrace, where the marine residence of Sir B. Heywood, Bart., standing in its own grounds, several private residences, public baths, and excellent lodging houses, with the Beach Hotel, are most noteworthy. From here Victoria Street extends eastward, in which are the Victoria Promenade Rooms, with shops below, a block of building which owes its existence to the public spirit of Dr. Cocker, who about the time our good Queen ascended the throne, with a prescience of Blackpool's future wants, erected this handsome suite of rooms for the accommodation of visitors. At the upper end of Victoria Street, the private residence of Dr. Cocker, enclosed in its own grounds and gardens, is a pretty object. In this street also, we have the Congregational Church, a neat structure, and good lodging houses abound. The Beach Hotel is not so large as the others already named, but its position, like them, fronts the sea and promenade, and is a well conducted first-class Hotel. Keeping our way along the promenade we come to Brewer's Hotel, or as it used to be called, the Royal Hotel, and this designation suffices to indicate that it is an hotel of long standing, though it has been enlarged, improved, and modernized, and now ranks deservedly amongst the first of the place. At the rear of this part of the promenade Bank Hey Street runs parallel from Church Street to the Royal Hotel, and here there are good shops and stores. The Infant School and the Wesleyan Chapel are both in Bank Hey Street. Queen's Terrace comprises lodging

houses of a first-class character, and from this point along the South Beach to the York Hotel, we have terrace after terrace of large and well-conducted lodging houses all facing the sea, and looking upon the promenade and pier. On this beach we have more hotels:—the first we approach is the Victoria, which maintains a character equal to those before enumerated, and further on is the Wellington, a modern erection of considerable size, and next the York, partially rebuilt a few years since, and very pleasantly situated. Vauxhall Inn is a comfortable hostelry, near the site of the ancient hall of the Tyldesley's, and further on, at the juncture of the Lytham Road and the shore road to South Shore, is the Manchester Hotel.

The Hotels in Blackpool and its neighbourhood are uniformly good and well conducted, in many respects superior to similar establishments in other sea side resorts, and whilst we have felt it desirable for the assistance of strangers to enumerate them, glancing merely at their general features, we do not pretend to the invidious task of recommending any in particular, being convinced that in all the visitor will find good accommodation, suited to varied tastes and circumstances, at moderate charges.

Those who delight in athletic sports will find good Bowling Greens attached to the Talbot, Manchester, and Claremont Hotels within the town proper, and at the new Queen's Hotel, on the new road to Poulton, about half-a-mile past the railway station, a bowling green is added to the other attractions of the house; as well as at "No. 3," a well conducted Inn, near Raikes Hall, and also at the Albert Hotel, a short distance from the former. Fine Strawberry Gardens are attached to the two last named.

Billiard Rooms are connected with several of the Hotels, amongst which may be named Bailey's, Clifton Arms, Lane Ends, and Victoria, where the tables are kept in good order, and skilful play at pool, pyramid, &c., may frequently be witnessed.

The old Church is dedicated to St. John. It is a plain brick edifice, with a low embattled tower, and destitute of any architectural beauty; but the interior is neat and commodious. It contains about 800 sittings, more than a fourth of which are free. The income of the living, which is a Perpetual Curacy, (or, perhaps, more properly a

Vicarage, as taking its title from the mother parish of Bispham,) is upwards of £300 a year, derived from an endowment of fifty acres of land, fees, and pew-rents. Formerly this was a Chapelry under Bispham, but in 1860 it was, by an Order in Council, formed into a distinct parish. The present incumbent is the Rev. Alfred Jenour. It may be mentioned, to show the progress of Blackpool since 1819, that in that year there was no place of worship, and divine service was performed in a large room in one of the hotels. It was in the year 1821 that St. John's Church was erected; in the year 1832 the building was enlarged, and the still increasing popularity of the watering place demanded another enlargement, which took place in 1847; but it was not until 1851 that the present chancel was added; the expense of which, and part of the debt owing for the previous enlargement, was defrayed by the proceeds of a bazaar held in 1850. The handsome stained glass window in the chancel was presented by the son and the sons-in-law of the late H. Banks, Esq. In 1861 this church was further greatly improved by raising the walls of the nave and substituting an arched roof for a low ceiling, and by surrounding the church-yard with iron railing in lieu of an unsightly delapidated wall. It is in contemplation to pull down the present tower, and erect a better one at the south-west corner, and at the same time to open a window at the west end of the church, where the tower now stands, by which a hundred additional free sittings would be gained. It is intended also to provide a peal of bells. Funds are in the course of collection for both purposes, and it is hoped that a sufficient amount will be raised to commence work in the autumn of the present year. Attached to the Church, and under the direction of the Incumbent and Committee, are

The National Schools, situate at Raikes Hill, a little above the church, which were erected in 1817, and owe their foundation to the zeal and energy of Mr. John Gisborne, at that time a resident in Blackpool. The funds necessary for their erection were collected by this gentleman from the visitors and resident inhabitants; its funds are mainly derived from annual contributions. The buildings consist of a pair of plain erections, with a master's dwelling-house between. The school is free to

the children of all denominations, who are taught reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic. In addition to which, the girls are instructed in needlework, &c. At the present time the schools consist of about 180 boys and girls, under the guidance of a resident master and mistress.

The Infant School, in Bank Hey Street, was erected in 1856, chiefly through the exertions of the present respected incumbent. The building is in the Gothic style, and supplies a want much felt, a fact sufficiently attested by an average daily attendance of 145 children. Adjoining the school is a dwelling for the use of the mistress. The school and dwelling cost upwards of £800.

Christ Church.—The Iron Church known by this name was opened on June 24th, 1861. It accommodates 600 people, but is found to be far too small for the increasing population of the town. In fact it provides accommodation only sufficient for the winter months, and thus leaves the visitors but little benefitted in the season. On this account it has been resolved to erect during the next winter a substantial, permanent, and commodious church on the site of the present iron one. It is cruciform in shape, and will have galleries in the transepts. It will hold 1,000 people, and will be constructed to afford the greatest accommodation for the least possible cost. The building will be commenced at once, and the foundation stone laid in the course of the present summer. The cost will be about £3,000. Subscriptions or donations will be thankfully received by Rev. C. H. Wainwright, M.A., Incumbent, or by J. Pickop, Esq., Treasurer.

The Church of the Holy Trinity at South Shore was erected in 1847, and greatly enlarged by the addition of transepts, galleries, and a chancel in 1859. More recently the appearance of the interior has been much improved by a handsome window of stained glass in the chancel. The organ is the gift of John Openshaw, Esq., of Bury. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. B. Wakefield. Attached to the church are a Sunday and day school for boys and girls, with a resident master. Though the annals of our coast are fraught with tales of danger and disaster, there are few monuments to mark the last resting place of those who have perished on the

"Vasty deep."

A handsome memorial, however, is erected here to the memory of the Brothers Threlfall, of South Shore, and of Robert Singleton, of Lytham, who were drowned off Crosslack, near South Shore, whilst engaged in their occupation as fishermen, on the 11th of October, 1860. The monument consists of a pedestal, surmounted by a broken column. On two sides of the pedestal are engraved the names of the deceased, and an account of the disaster which closed their earthly career; on the third an appropriate quotation from Holy Writ; and on the fourth or west side an anchor and cable, emblematical both of hope in the future state and of the profession of those it is intended to memorialise in this. The cost of the memorial was defrayed by public subscription.

The Roman Catholic Church, in Talbot Road, leading from the Railway Station, challenges admiration for its architectural beauty; it is from the designs of Edwin W. Pugin, Esq., and was erected in 1857, by the munificence of Miss M. Tempest, sister of Sir Charles Tempest, Bart., of Broughton Hall, Yorkshire. It is in the Gothic style, the exterior built with York flag in narrow courses, hammer dressed and tuck pointed, Minera stone dressings. The interior is also dressed in Minera and Longridge stone, which from its colour gives the church a solemn and sombre effect. The plan of the church consists of a chancel, north and south transepts, lady chapel, two sacristies, confessionals, nave, aisles, south porch, and central western tower. The chancel is separated from the nave and transepts by a richly decorated and moulded arch, and contains an east window with fine lights, which terminate in elabarate wrought tracery; four side windows of three lights each, which are extremely beautiful and enriched with wrought and moulded shafts elaborately carved, on each side of the chancel are the niches opening into the transepts, which rise forty feet high and together with the chancel arch form an imposing group. The nave is divided into five bays of fifteen feet each, the arches of which are magnificent from their massive proportions and deeply cut mouldings. The tower of the church is of great solidity, and rises to the height of one hundred and twenty-four feet. The whole of the ceilings are divided into panels with pitch pine ribs, principals occurring at intervals to

impart greater solidity. Almost the whole of the windows are filled with stained glass by Capronia, (of Brussels,) Barnet, and Wales, which for elegance of design, and delicacy of execution, fully maintain the reputation of these artists. Neither the purse of the foundress, nor the skill of the architect, appear to have been in any way spared in producing the elaborate chaste altars and reredos which grace the chancel and lady chapel, being in most part carved in Caen and Aubigny stone, enriched with alabaster black, green, and red marbles, together with enamelled tiles and brass work. The elaborately carved groups of the Agony in the Garden, and the Last Supper, which enrich the chancel altar, are from the pencil of J. H. Powell, of Birmingham; the designs of the altar in the lady chapel are also by the same artist, and illustrate the Assumption of the Virgin and the Annunciation, all of which are most exquisitely carved by Lane. The dimensions are 130 feet in length, 54 feet across the transepts, the chancel is 24 by 18 feet, and the nave rises to the height of 60 feet. The cost of this magnificent building alone, without the internal decorations, amounted to £5,500. The Church is dedicated to the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, and is the first place of worship erected for the members of the Roman Catholic Faith, who previous to this lay under great inconvenience, there being no place of worship nearer than Poulton, a distance of four miles. The present respected pastor is the Rev. F. Jarratt, S.J.

The Independent Chapel, in Victoria Street, was opened in the year 1849. It is a neat Gothic building, with accommodation for 750 hearers. It was erected by voluntary subscription, and was free from debt within a week of being opened. The interior is well finished and has a very chaste appearance. All the pews are supplied with crimson cushions, with hymn books, and with chaunt books containing the music. Previous to the settlement of the present minister—the Rev. R. R. Redman—the services during the summer months were conducted by noted ministers from different parts of the kingdom—but now the Trustees have placed the pulpit in the care of the Rev. R. R. Redman, who occupies it himself throughout the year. A project is on foot for the erection of new Sunday

Schools of an elegant style, at the eastern end of the chapel.

The Old Independent Chapel still stands in Chapel Street, but is used only for interments.

The Union Baptist Chapel, situate in Abingdon Street, and measuring 46 by 86 feet in the clear, was opened in the year 1861. It is a conspicuous object as seen from the Promenade at the bottom of Talbot Square, or from the Pier head. The main building is of brick, and finished with moulded and polished stone dressings in the Grecian style of architecture. The principal or west front is surmounted by a bold cornice and pediment, and an ornamental tablet on which the word Union is engraved in relief. The two principal entrances are in this front, approached by a long range of steps and a spacious landing: there is also an entrance at the upper extremity of the building, on each side. The interior, remarkable for its graceful arrangements and pleasing general effect, is fitted with substantial open pews of red pine, and two end galleries. The side pews are slightly raised above the main aisles in benches, and continued in a semicircle round the eastern end: the floor of the principal range of pews is laid raking, rising from the Communion to the back pews. The pulpit arrangements are somewhat unique, but effective. The entire edifice is well lighted by circular headed windows. The Rev. W. F. Burchell, (late of Rochdale) has exercised the Christian ministry in this place from the time of its being opened for public worship; and has the pleasure of presiding over a steadily increasing church and congregation.

The Wesleyan Chapel, in Bank Hey Street, is a brick building in the Romanesque style. Its architectural features are simple and unpretentious; the red brick of the locality is largely employed, even in the corbel tables, labels, string-courses, and other matters usually executed in stonework, yet the effect is attractive and pleasing. The little stonework that is introduced has been judiciously used in window tracery, gable terminals, pier-capitals, &c. Internally the building consists of a chapel area, measuring seventy feet by forty six, having side galleries, and a spacious gallery over the main entrance, approached by two staircases of stone; also a large and small vestry, over the

former of which is a convenient organ gallery, with a separate staircase. The side galleries are supported by light iron pillars, bearing moulded wooden story-posts, combined with the main timbers, or "principals" of the roof, which, with the rest of the wood work throughout the chapel, is stained and varnished. The chapel is cheerfully lighted; it has a counter ceiling extending from the "collars" of the roof to the side walls, and by this arrangement, and its correct proportions, it is well adapted to the purposes of speaking and hearing. It provides about 760 sittings in plain open benches. The total cost, including expenses incidental to the site, and the re-purchase and repair of outbuildings and adjoining premises, amounted to about £3,500. The services are conducted by the Reverend James Parkes and two other ministers on the Circuit.

The United Free Church Methodists meet for worship in a small but neat edifice, erected in the summer of 1864, in Upper Adelaide Street. The Rev. J. Batten is the present officiating minister.

The Wesleyan Preaching Room, at South Shore, is commodious and neatly furnished, providing desirable accommodation for visitors and residents in that neighbourhood. The services are conducted on the Sabbath by the local preachers, and on alternate Thursday evenings by Rev. James Parkes.

South Shore. Below us is the ever moving sea, dotted with craft; while on the sands between us and the white surge—breaking ever on the shore and sending upwards a murmur of melancholy music—groups of gay company pass to and fro, and enliven the scene.

The atmosphere is clear and bracing. On the land side good houses gratify the sight; mansions, cottages, or hotels standing a little way back from the path with their faces to the sea—always their faces to the glorious sea—we come to that ancient hall of the Tyldesleys, the summer residence already mentioned as Foxhall, at the south end of Blackpool. The mansion, sadly shorn of its ancient fair proportions, is now occupied as a farm house. Time was, when its ancient kitchen was warm and bright with grand preparations for feasting and revelry, and its halls looked gay with company, among whom were fair ladies and

gallant cavaliers; and it is pleasant, even now, to listen to the whispering wind, and fancy it the rustling of silk and the ringing of scabbards on the polished floor. Years of trouble have passed over the old hall in which the partizans of the courtly Stuarts held high festival, and within those hospitable walls it is even asserted that the Pretender found refuge, when, hunted from place to place, he came to Lancashire in the hope of finding among the old Catholic adherents to his house sufficient enthusiasm to raise his banner again in the north, and terrify Dutch William on his throne.

All this, however, may be false and legendary. "The house itself," Mr. Thornber tells us, "is not of such imposing appearance as to attract observation, yet surrounded by a thick stone wall, so firmly cemented together that time has made little or no impression upon it—on the extremity of a large waste, which how much soever cultivation may now have altered its aspect, seemed at that time to forbid a stranger's approach. A rough sea on the west; on the east a pool, marked in old maps as being half a mile in breadth, now converted to the purposes of agriculture; the country on the south guarded by a stream which runs into the sea, at that time forming a swamp. These peculiarities rendered this little retreat a fortification accessible only on the north; while to guard against sudden surprises from that quarter, there was a kind of tower which commanded a good look out on the top of the house, covered with lead, and gained from within by a staircase; but for still further security, the walls abounding with hiding places, called 'priest's holes,' and secret communications. It contained four or five rooms on each story; in one wing, called the chapel end, now a dwelling house, divine service was regularly performed by a priest."

The hall, like the ancient family who were its owners, has gone to decay. The remains of the gateway to the south, over which was formerly a rude stone crest of a pelican in her nest feeding her young, *gutta de sang*, now placed in the wall of the adjoining barn—and the surrounding "cobble wall," which seemingly was a shelter from the winds, but in reality a work of defence—are still standing, and bid defiance to the levelling hand of time. This hall of the Tyldesleys was comprised in three gables. Over the

main entrance, Edward, as a Knight of the Order of the Royal Oak, of which Charles the Second contemplated the creation, had inscribed the motto *Seres facturo nepotibus*. The stone crest is seen on the north east portion of the building.

It seems more probable, however, that the Pretender never was the guest of the Tyldesleys, nor was Blackpool ever honoured by so august a personage; but it is admitted that in consequence of the severe laws enacted against the Catholics, even to placing a price upon the head of a priest, that this stronghold, being in a remote quarter, became, under the name of a hunting seat, a private rendezvous for Popish recusants.

Some writers attribute the origin of Blackpool to the fact of these persecuted priests residing some time at Foxhall; and it may be fairly assumed that they would exercise a beneficial influence upon the inhabitants of the district, by improving their morals and habits, and by spreading a knowledge of the doctrines of Christianity. Be this as it may, however, it does seem probable, that these priests and their visitors were, indirectly, the means of bringing the village of Blackpool into notice. On their return home, it seems reasonable to suppose they would frequently converse about the spot where they had found a secure shelter from the fury of their adversaries: the healthiness of its situation, the beauty and extent of its sands, the grandeur of it wide expanse of sea, and its advantages as a summer retreat would be praised; so that their hearers may have been induced, in more peaceful times, to visit a spot of which they have heard so much.

Less than a mile from Foxhall will bring us to the centre of South Shore, and on the way keeping along the beach, the first houses noticeable are two semi-detached residences of good proportions, named Eccleston Bank, one of which is a school for young ladies kept by the Misses Hollist; then lying a little way back are the Springfield Cottages, for a long time the only dwellings between Blackpool and South Shore; next we approach the Marine Villas, three commodious residences, the two first of which are in the occupation of the Misses Nanson, and are devoted to the requirements of a Boarding School for young ladies; after these come a terrace of sunny sea side houses, with neat

gardens in front, called Crystal Terrace; succeeded by Victoria Terrace, Peel Terrace, Albert Terrace, until we arrive at the College Francais, an educational establishment for young gentlemen, well adapted and commodious; then follow Doctor's, Spring, and Prospect Cottages, and the Parsonage, the latter a neat Gothic edifice. Behind the terraces are Dean Street, Church Street, Rawcliffe Street, Bolton Street, &c. At about a quarter of a mile distant from South Shore, and standing somewhat back from the beach, is Layton Hawes House, the residence of Mr. R. Rawcliffe. Beyond, a walk by the sands of about five miles,—not a very long walk for healthy folk invigorated by good living and sea air,—brings us to Lytham, of which more hereafter. A pleasant ride through the fields by way either of the Hey Houses and Middle Lane, or past Peel to Little Marton, and so onward to Raikes Hall, a distance of about eight miles, will bring us back to Blackpool.

North Shore. The next day's pedestrian excursion may be by way of the Promenade and the sands, northward of Rossall Hall, either taking Bispham on our route, or leaving it to the right and pursuing the line of beach. Either way, the walk is a very pleasant one. On leaving Blackpool we shall pass Claremont Park. The walk onwards will bring us to the Gynn House, in connection with which is a story pleasant to believe. It is said that some years since, the crew of a Scotch sloop, trading to Limerick, consisting of about a dozen men, were saved from a watery grave by what cannot be esteemed an accident. When all hope had vanished and the vessel was beating helplessly about among the relentless waves, and in danger at any instant of being dashed upon the rocky and inhospitable shore, a glimmering light was observed on the land, by which the desparing seamen were directed to an opening in the cliff, and were thus enabled to steer their barque into a safe haven. This light, the story goes to tell us, was set up in a top window by an old woman who had lost her son at sea. The Gynn House is now occupied as a public house. A pleasant walk of about five miles either on the sands or cliffs will take the pedestrian past Norbreck and Cleveleys, (where there is a well frequented road side Inn,) to Rossall. During our walk we

shall (if the weather be fine) have caught glimpses of the distant Isle of Man; and from the cliffs have gazed upon the far off mountains of Cumberland, and even discerned with a good glass, in the dim haze of the horizon, the Hill of Howith on the eastern coast of Ireland. From the summit of the cliffs, the view of the setting sun is indeed sublime. "When once," says the Rev. William Thornber, in his enthusiastic and pictorial manner, "that orb of light has been seen at Blackpool, dipping his splendour into the bosom of the ocean, reader, thou wilt confess that the poet has rightly named Blackpool

'Foreland of the Fylde:
Region of glorious sunsets.'

"No pencil can depict, no pen describe, that glorious luminary, when, like one vast red globe, floating in mid air, he descends into the vast expanse of waters; by imperceptible movement his form sinks gradually—solemnly, till, the line of the horizon crossing his centre, a semicircle appears just above the swelling wave, and now one single fiery curve, the tip of his circumference is seen, when at once, in the twinkling of an eye, the whole disappears to illumine another atmosphere."

We must not neglect, when abreast of Bispham, to note that remarkable rock, known as Penny Stone. This curious rock, which is only rarely discernible, stands, when the tide ebbs to its lowest extremity, half a mile from the shore. Few visitors go away from Blackpool without carrying with them a few shells, star fish, anemones, and weeds, from the vicinity of Penny Stone, around which in the shallow water are numerous beds of mussels and other fish. The story of Penny Stone generally believed is this: In olden time Penny Stone stood in the midst of a green plain, on which was a public inn, and that while the traveller was refreshing himself inside with a penny pot of ale, the bridle of his horse was attached to the stone by a ring. Hence originated the name of Penny Stone, from the price of the drink being a penny a pot.

Climbing the boulders, opposite which Penny Stone lies, we come soon in sight of

Rossall School.—This large school was founded in 1844, (principally through the exertions of the Rev. St. Vincent Beechey,) with the object of giving an education

to the sons of Clergymen and others, similar to that of the great public schools, but without the great cost of Eton or Harrow, and embracing also a more general course of instruction in modern literature and science. Convinced in 1850 that the School and its system were appreciated by the public, the Council determined to make it a permanent Institution, by the purchase of the estate and an ample outlay in new buildings, so that full accommodation might be provided for 400 boys. This establishment is under the management of the Rev. W. A. Osborne, assisted by a large staff of masters. Since that year the Rossall estate has been purchased at a cost of nearly £10,000; Archbishop Sumner's Chapel built, and, being found inadequate, converted into a Library and Reading-room; the new Chapel erected, fitted up, and decorated; a Dining Hall and new Schools built; with Class-rooms for mathematics, modern languages, drawing, and music; dormitories admitting of division by compartments, so that each boy is almost in a separate room; studies, of which there are now upwards of a hundred, but which may be still greatly augmented if parents will continue their voluntary subscriptions to the Library and Study Fund. The original school-room is now fitted up as a lecture-room and laboratory, for instruction in chemistry and general physics. The library contains more than 1,000 volumes. The play-grounds are forty acres in extent, besides an almost unlimited range of sands and sea shore, and contain excellent cricket grounds for all ages. There is a separate matron for the sick in the sanatorium, and the cottages are now used for new comers, or delicate lads, or those recently transferred from the preparatory school. The Council propose at some future time to build a preparatory school on their own land for boys between the age of 7 and 11; but as a preliminary measure they have taken a house capable of accommodating 32 little boys, near the shore, a mile from Rossall, and placed it under the personal superintendence of a married clergyman. But the most remarkable among the school buildings, and justly one of the chief "lions" of the neighbourhood is the beautiful Chapel, recently erected by a gift from the Council and private subscriptions principally promoted by the Rev. W. A. Osborne, and George

Swainson, Esq., of Liverpool. The architect was Mr. Paley, of Lancaster. The internal decorations are in harmony with the beauty of the exterior; there is an admirable organ by Willis; an East window in stained glass by Hardman; the West, Transept, and Chancel windows by Ward and Hughes; a Reredos in alabaster, and Pulpit in Caen stone, by Geflowski, of Liverpool; and the painting and illumination of the Nave and Chancel show discretion as well as taste. The beautiful services on the Sunday attract many visitors from the neighbourhood, and admission is freely given either to the services or for inspection on week-days to visitors sending in their cards to the Head Master. A similar facility is allowed at Cricket Matches, and on the Rifle Parade days.

Though so recently instituted, the Classical School has already many successful scholars at the Universities, including First and Second Classmen, Fellows and Scholars at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham, and Wranglers, and Mathematical Prizemen. Rossall pupils have gained the highest honours in the Indian Civil Service and Legal and Medical Examinations, and have passed direct from the school to the army, navy, and civil service, and for the Woolwich and Sandhurst competitive examinations. There are three exhibitions of £50 a year, called the Beechey and Osborne Exhibitions (so named severally after the Hon. Secretary and Head Master, by whose exertions the funds were mainly contributed,) and the Council Exhibition, tenable for three years at any College in Cambridge or Oxford, and another of £10 a year in books, tenable for three years, founded by Lord Egerton, of Tatton. The Council have promised to give £500 to meet any similar sum raised by the Head Master or other parties for the endowment of others of £50 a year in value. There are also Scholarships tenable while in the School of the value of £30 and £20 a year, reducing the expense of the school to similar sums for the parents of the fortunate winners.

The Rifle Corps of the School (the 65th Lancashire) has now a second Company, as well as its Cadet Companies, and there is a brass band attached to it. It is contemplated to erect immediately Baths, Fives Courts, and a Gymnasium, and make a new entrance and lodge from Rossall Lane and the Fleetwood Road.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SANDS, PIER, SEA BATHING, RIDES, SAILING, ETC.

"There the silvered waters roam,
And wanton o'er the unsteady sand;
Spangling with their starry foam,
The lowering cliff that guards the land."
STORACE.

THE SANDS. On no portion of the western coast of Great Britain are the sands more level, firm, and extensive than at Blackpool. Indeed for fully twenty miles—that is, from Fleetwood to Lytham—the sands afford a continuous promenade, and in most situations offer no impediment to carriage or equestrian exercise. Every day during the season they are crowded,—at least in the vicinity of Blackpool—with the beauty and fashion of the neighbourhood; while for those who love to linger solitary

"By the sad sea wave,"

a mile or two either north or south, will bring them to lonely spots, where nature may be contemplated in all its grandeur.

The sands at Blackpool are never defiled by the ooze of the sea, or by decaying animal or vegetable matter; and it is remarkable that what is called the "smell of the sea," which is nothing more than the odour of decomposing seaweeds and shellfish, is never experienced at Blackpool, where the tide makes a clean sweep of the sands right up to the cliffs. Half a mile is thus cleansed with the return of every tide; "and," says Mr. Thornber, "it is worthy of remark, that off Blackpool, and to the north, a deep deposit of pure marl lies beneath the sand, running to an unknown distance into the sea. These sands need no panegyric; without exception, they have no equal or rival in the kingdom for extent, breadth, solidity, and pureness. I never took a ramble on them without vowing to frequently renew it, so elevated were my spirits, so refreshed and invigorated was my whole system, every part of my body glowing with the exercise, and my face mantled with the healthful breeze. Often have I been induced to exclaim, if the far-famed elixir vitæ is to be discovered, if a specific against debility, pain,

and disease, is to be met with, it must be sought for in the vicinity of the sea, on the brink of the ever-flowing wave. Age, however, cannot hope for impossibilities,—for the renewed youth of Æson,—but ills incidental to the decline of life may be alleviated, and disease vanish, at Blackpool, as rapidly as the visitor's purse. Happily, for the welfare of our town, people are willing to bury both in the same grave, and to leave their money and pain behind. These spacious sands, which are one of the chief abettors of the life-prolonging climate of Blackpool, are fringed or encircled with what is termed a beach of 'shingle or shulla,' the principal portion of which falls from the cliffs, which are undermined by the wasteful action of the sea. These pebbles being removed by the set of the tide, vast masses of marl, &c., are again cast down by the same powerful cause, and scattered in wild, and ruinous heaps, which in turn, being washed away, the process of destruction is repeated, thus continually supplying the shore with shingle. This is the gravel which constitutes the beach, and is ever undergoing, as well as the sands, continual change of place, at one time ranged in lines according to the height of the tide, at another strewn along the surface, then driven onwards progressively, or accumulated in little quiet recesses of the cliffs, or heaped together in profusion, and finally swept away into the bosom of the ocean. The large angular stones usually remain stationary on the spot where they have fallen, and it is remarkable that, to the south, they are found of much smaller dimensions, and not so rotund as the north. To fix on the original sites whence these stones have been torn, would be a task of some difficulty; boulders of all the primitive rocks are scattered over the shore,—flints, stones of a blue or greenish blue colour being most prevalent,—as also Ammonites, Terebratulæ Productæ, Gryphæ, Crinoidea, Corals, Septarian stones, Jaspers, Cornelian, Agates, &c."

We have already spoken of Penny Stone, between Norbreck and Rossall, and of the supposed force of the waves, at which

"Penny stood, Carlin fled, and Redbank ran away;"

but various other stones of less magnitude—as Carlin and his Colts, Higher and Lower Jingle, Silkstone, Bear and Staff, Old Mother's Head, &c., lie scattered about the beach,

on or near which the industrious visitor will find abundance of sea anemones, shells, sea weeds, corallines, &c.

At low water the sea recedes at least half a mile from the cliff, so that at nearly all hours of the day there is ample room for walking, riding, sitting, or playing on the sands. But it is towards the close of a fine summer's day that the beauty of the scene is most observable. The sands are alive with gay company, whilst in the west, the setting sun tinges the sky with red, and lights up the distant wave with glory. Behind, rise high the argillaceous cliffs, grey and rugged, while on either hand the edges on the distant rocks and head-lands catch the last rays of the god of day, and at our feet the waves come up with a gentle murmur that soothes the spirits as we gaze upon the vast expanse of green spread out before us. Silence, broken only by the hum of the multitude, or by the splash and hug of the oars of some fishermen or pleasure seeker, or the whirr of some sea bird's wing as it flashes for an instant before our faces, making the silence more observable by mere force of contrast; till, as we linger on, thoughtful, and with a gentle melancholy mingling with our reverie,

"Night, black and deep, falls on the sea."

The Pier.—The Pier stands a prominent and pretty object, as the stranger approaches the beach from the railway station. It was designed by Mr. Eugenius Birch, C.E., of London. The first column was fixed in May, 1862, and the pier was opened amidst great rejoicings, on May 21st, 1863, though it was not fully completed until August of that year. The pier is constructed almost entirely of iron, the only wood-work employed being that used for the deck and the fender piles at the head. The following are the dimensions of the structure:—Approach, 80 feet long; abutment 120 feet long and 45 feet wide; main portion, 1070 feet long and 28 feet wide; and the head, 135 feet long and 55 feet wide, giving a total length of 1405 feet available as a promenade. The entire superstructure rests upon clusters of iron piles, vertically fixed into the ground by means of screws. The piles at the abutment and main body are wholly of cast iron, and those at the head are partly of cast and partly of wrought iron. The largest of cast iron pillars are 12 inches in diameter, and of an average thickness of $1\frac{1}{8}$th, and the whole of the columns are

filled with concrete, which imparts to them additional stability as a means of support. The piles are placed in clusters, as this mode of arrangement has been found by the engineer to answer most admirably in exposed positions; for, the piles being trussed together and well secured longitudinally, transversely, and diagonally, by the rods and braces, are capable of sustaining the most sudden and violent shocks of the sea—a most important consideration at this point of the coast, where there occurs an extraordinary rise of tide of 35 feet. The clusters are placed at intervals of 60 feet, and resting upon them are the main girders, constructed of wrought iron, and in lengths of 81 feet. The description of girder employed is that commonly known as the plated girder, which, for works of this kind, where great strength is required, is undoubtedly superior to that known as the open or lattice girder. The parapets formed by these plate girders present a very neat and pleasing appearance, both internally and externally, whilst at the same time they constitute a most efficient wind guard. The tops of the girders are turned to the most useful account by being converted into continuous and most comfortable sitting accommodation for between 3000 and 4000 persons, who will have an excellent view of the promenaders without at all interfering with the width of the pier as a promenade. Underneath the main girder are fixed numerous wrought iron girders, upon the top of which is laid the planking of the deck of the pier. The planking being laid first longitudinally, and then transeversely, there are no open spaces to admit the wind or spray blowing up, and thus inconveniencing the promenaders. Throughout the entire length of the pier an ornamental casting surmounts the main girder, and this forms a very good back for the sitting accommodation afforded by those girders. As the head of the pier stands no less than 50 feet above water line, every means have been used to give it strength and stability. With this view the rectangular form has been adopted, as well as for its being calculated to afford the best berthing facilities to vessels coming alongside. Great stiffness is imparted to the head from its being tied together horizontally, vertically, and longitudinally, by three tiers of wrought iron railings, and the lower portions of the piles upon which the

superstructure of the head rests are of wrought iron, which with fender piles of wood placed every four feet around the head, it is confidently expected that a steam vessel could come alongside in heavy weather. Ample landing stages, with noble flights of steps, ten feet wide, and of an easy incline, are provided on either side of the head, so that passengers are able to land and embark with great readiness and comfort at all stages of the tide. The approach to the pier, with its gentle incline and grass slopes, has quite a pretty and novel appearance, and presents a most graceful sweep when viewed from the pier or the esplanade. The limits of the pier are defined by ornamenal iron gates with lamps, and immediately inside are the toll-houses, which are not high enough to mar the view of the pier from the esplanade or mound. Upon the main portion of the pier are erected several ornamental shelter and refreshment houses, of an octagonal shape, which are placed on side projections. By this arrangement the promenade of the pier is not encroached upon, and the projections impart a lateral stiffness to the whole structure, whilst the seats placed round the octagonal houses afford a fine view of the action of the waves upon the pier in rough weather. Another ornamental shelter house of much larger dimensions, is placed upon the head, which holds a considerable number of people, and serves as a most efficient sun-shade and wind-guard. This house, surmounted by a flagstaff and an elegant lamp, which, according to the regulations of the Trinity Board, is lit up between sunset and sunrise. Lamps are provided along the entire length of the pier, which are lighted at such hours as may be determined on from time to time. The total area of the pier available for promenading purposes is 38,500 feet.

The chief distinctive features of this pier are its elegance of appearance, combined with stability of structure, the great extent of seat accommodation, and its ornamental shelter and refreshment houses—points which render it far more attractive and superior as a structure to any other round the coast. The total weight of the iron employed upon the pier is 760 tons, consisting of 420 tons cast, and 340 tons wrought.

The pier was erected by a company on the limited

liability principle, and has been most successful as a commercial speculation, having paid a dividend of 10 per cent. the first year it was opened, and 12½ per cent. last year. The capital of the company is £20,000, and the number of persons who frequented the pier during the season of 1864 exceeded five hundred thousand! Not the least important of the advantages which the pier has proved to Blackpool, is the facility it gives for the landing and embarkation of passengers on steamers and sailing boats, for until its erection pleasure steamers did not visit the place; now we have daily excursions.

Sea Bathing is of course one of the most common, as it is certainly the most healthful, of the amusements of Blackpool. In many parts of the coast, bathing in the sea can only be indulged in at or near high tide, the water being too shallow for swimmers; but at Blackpool the beach is admirably adapted for bathing at all states of the tide, and a plentiful supply of bathing machines renders this healthful exercise available in all weathers. In the "good old times"—ere bathing machines and bathing dresses were invented—the taking of a sea bath must have been a work of no small heroism for the fair of Blackpool. The ordinary process in Dr. Hutton's time is thus described: "Each day, at the height of the tide, a bell rang as a signal for every male person to retire from the beach and its vicinity;—and a bottle of wine was exacted as a forfeit for the infringement of this well-known regulation. The coast being clear, one fair form after another stole gently but rapidly down to the water's edge—not being conveyed thither, as at present, under cover of a bathing-machine, but on foot, either enveloped in a cloak, or attended by her maid to assist her in unrobing on the open beach. From the brink of the waves, the lady passed along a rising plank, projecting into the sea, from which she boldly plunged into the water;—then resuming her dress, she retired to her lodgings. At a stated hour, the bell rang a second time:—the scene changes, and the gentlemen perform their parts in the same comedy. Thus decency was observed, and modesty not put to the blush, nor the feelings of delicacy outraged, as is now frequently the case in watering places."

All this is changed now-a-days, and machines and

bathing dresses render it possible for every visitor to enjoy in safety and comfort that recognised best means of personal purification, a sea bath. From sunrise to sunset horse machines are in waiting on the sands, furnished with cloaks, towels, &c., so that the invigorating plunge may be taken by either lady or gentleman without fear of prying eyes from boat or beach. But in order to prevent the slightest breach of decorum, regulations have been made by the Local Board of Health which ensure the comfort of the most fastidious. Along that portion of the beach most generally used by bathers an arrangement has been made that leaves a good wide sweep of flowing water between the ladies and the gentlemen at bathing times.

With regard to the best period of the day for bathing, doctors differ; some advocating the early morning, some the noon, and others the cool of the evening just before sunset; but all agree that a sea bath should not be taken immediately after a full meal.

A very animated sight is presented on the sands during the season. From the promenade to the water's edge the beach is gay with company, and the young and old, the healthy and infirm, the rich and the poor, are seen riding, walking, sitting, or reclining, in every variety of costume, along the sands or on the parade above. Of late, as already stated, this parade has been repaired, ornamented, furnished with seats, and otherwise beautified, till it may now be considered second to no similar walk in the kingdom. Let us now briefly notice

THE RIDES ABOUT BLACKPOOL. The salubrity of the atmosphere at and around Blackpool has already been more than once adverted to; we come now to speak of the places with which the visitor will most likely make acquaintance in the course of his walks and rides. To those who are fond of equestrian and carriage exercise, every facility is afforded, and parties have only to walk to the nearest carriage stand to meet with a vehicle suited to their tastes, which may be hired either by time or distance, at rates fixed by the Local Board of Health; or to any of the post horse keepers, who are eminent in Blackpool for studs of saddle horses, ponies, and equipages. Should the carriages, however, be required to go any long distances, it may be as well to give a day's notice, or you may stand a

chance of being disappointed, especially during the height of the season. Let us now notice a few of the rides most frequently taken from Blackpool:—

Blackpool to Lytham is a very favourite ride. By way of South Shore, Stony Hill, and the village of Hey Houses, a perfectly level and agreeable road, the distance is about eight miles, and the sea is visible throughout the entire distance, the road never leaving the coast line more than half a mile. Some adventurous folk prefer walking to Lytham by way of the sands, a distance of about ten miles; but on the Lytham end the sands are rather heavy, so that walking is laborious, and riding—to say the least of it—tiresome. The return journey from Lytham may be made through a quiet agricultural district, the first two miles of which pass through the Lytham Park grounds. The places beyond are Ballam, Peel, and Little and Great Marton. This rural route passes over a pretty undulating country. The distance is about nine miles. The coast railway from Blackpool to Lytham is, however, the chief mode by which visitors reach Lytham. The trains run at short intervals and very low fares, performing the journey in about twenty minutes, and thus allowing a longer time for strolling about the pretty village, which ought to be visited by everyone. A novel feature in this railway route is a rather celebrated gipsy camp, and the rabbit warren.

Blackpool to Fleetwood, 10 miles. When the tide is out the ride or walk to Fleetwood by the sands is a very pleasant one; but the route usually taken is by way of Bispham, Cleveleys, and Rossall, returning by Burn Hall, Thornton, and Carleton. This excursion gives the visitor fine views both seaward and landward, the road from Blackpool skirting the coast for a considerable distance beyond Bispham. The old whitewashed church and pretty parsonage house of this village, which gives the name to the parish in which Blackpool is situated, are generally much admired by the lovers of the picturesque. Rossall School is also passed on this route, and the return journey gives us many pretty inland views. The landscape around Blackpool, it has been well remarked, "does not possess the grander features of inland scenery; but as the want of them is not felt, so they are not necessary in the neigh-

bourhood of the sea. The power of this mighty and mysterious mass of heaving waters in exciting motions of surprise, wonder, and delight, is ever enduring; as a source of interest, therefore, it is constant and inexhaustible. This is not the case with scenes on land; associated with the idea of man and the works of his hand, like him they are stamped with the character of uncertainty and mutability. The plain and winding dale may be ever so beautiful; the forest may invite with its shady retreat, and the warbling notes of its songsters may enchant our ear, and enrapture the heart; the rippling brook may murmur in sweet accord, the habitations of men may be situated on the green brow of the hill amidst the most lovely scenes of nature; the waterfall may glisten with its rainbow splendour, and

> The soaring lark its Maker's praise may hymn,
> And hollow caverns echo back its note
> In vocal harmony;

still there is something which breathes of mortality, and taints with the bitter herb of regret and sadness our cup of sensual gratification."

But the sea breathes of immortality: never palls with repetition as land scenes do, never fatigues, always excites admiration, and no one ever beheld it without admitting its superiority over the most beautiful landscapes, and without experiencing feelings of intense and indescribable emotion never experienced in viewing even the most charming inland scenery.

BLACKPOOL TO POULTON is a pretty walk or ride of four miles. The road by way of Talbot Road past the Station to Hoo Hill Mill and Little Carleton, and back by Whinney Heys, Layton Lodge, Layton Hall, and Raikes Hall, the residence of the late D. Hornby, Esq., but now occupied as a Seminary or Convent by the Roman Catholics, is very pleasant for an evening drive, comprising a circle of about nine miles without traversing any portion of the way twice over. The ground is undulating, and leafy lanes succeed to wide fields and cultivated patches, which are again succeeded by pretty village streets and open country. The Blackpool Branch Railway also leads to Poulton-le-Fylde, an ancient Saxon town, usually denominated the metropolis of the Fylde.

BLACKPOOL TO SINGLETON through Poulton, returning by way of Mythorp and Staining, is an interesting drive of from 13 to 14 miles, through an agricultural district. Singleton is a pretty rural village which has been considerably improved by the late Thomas Miller, Esq., of Preston, who a few years ago became the possessor by purchase, since which time he has expended large sums in effecting drainage works which have been of considerable benefit to a great portion of the Fylde district, and particularly to the low grounds lying on each side of the railway between Poulton and Kirkham. In the village is a good country INN, where visitors may leave their carriages if desirous of inspecting the village, or the Church, which has been rebuilt, and forms a conspicuous object in the surrounding scenery.

BLACKPOOL TO GREAT MARTON, passing Raikes Hall, and back by way of Hays Side to South Shore, is a pleasant drive of about four miles. In this circuit the visitor passes No. 3 Inn and the Albert Hotel, both nice roadside hostelries with pleasant gardens and bowling greens, about a mile from Blackpool; and at Marton Moss Side are Todd's celebrated strawberry and fruit gardens, the most extensive in the district.

BLACKPOOL TO BISPHAM, by way of Warbreck, and back by Hoo Hill Mill, is also a pretty drive of about six miles, part of the road lying close to the beach, and no portion above a mile distant. This drive may be extended to Norbreck,* a pretty hamlet on the coast, about half way to Rossall, lying high and commanding some of the most extensive sea views in the district. Or visitors may leave their carriages in the care of mine host of the Red Lion, at Bispham, and take a stroll through the fields to Norbreck and back, a walk that cannot fail to be enjoyed in fine weather. A more extended drive may be taken in this direction by going two miles on to Cleveleys, and thence to Thornton, where there is a pretty rural church and parsonage, and a country churchyard with flower-strewn graves, simple tablets, and waving trees,—a scene of peaceful serenity, with neat rustic cottages; returning by way of Carleton and Poulton. If the visitor be fond of

*For a pretty description of which read Waugh's "Norbreck," price 1d., sold by W. Porter, Blackpool.

PEDESTRIAN EXCURSIONS, he will find many picturesque and agreeable walks about Blackpool. One of the most interesting is that along the cliffs to Norbreck, which in many places rise perpendicularly above the sea to the height of several hundred feet, occasionally over-hanging in a manner that at first sight would appear rather dangerous, but which, in fact, only enhances the pleasure of the walk, by the infusion into it of a spice of adventure. The land view from the cliffs command the extensive tract of flat but fertile country to the east, with Poulton, Fleetwood, Lancaster Castle, and the river Wyre; beyond, and in the distance, the hills of Cumberland and Westmoreland towering above and close in the view. With a good glass, on a fine day, many distant places are seen to great advantage from this spot. The Isle of Man is distinctly visible, and the Welsh hills loom out afar; and, in fact, the whole country is visible at a glance: comparatively near at hand, the spires of Bispham, Poulton, Thornton, Lancaster, South Shore, Blackpool, &c., rise into the clear sunny sky whilst

> —"Mountains grey and grand,
> And rippling, waves, and floating clouds,
> Environ all."

A favourite excursion during the early part of the summer, especially for

PIC NIC PARTIES, is to Pilling Moss, a distance of about eleven miles from Blackpool. To Poulton by rail or carriage, thence across the Wyre, by the Shard Bridge, a recent and beautiful structure, which obviates the danger and difficulty previously experienced in crossing the Wyre at this point. On the North side of the bridge are two respectable inns, prettily situated, and the road from thence leads through a pleasant country to Stalmine, a pretty little village, in which refreshments may be obtained at either of the inns; thence by Preesall Park to the Moss. Here on the swampy ground are congregated, within the space of a few acres, thousands of gulls and other marine birds, whose nests are so thickly scattered over the ground as to render it difficult to walk without destroying eggs or young birds, whilst the air above is filled and blackened with the mothers and fathers of this little colony, flying round and round, and dipping down in fear for their yet unfeathered progeny. Visitors are allowed to visit the

grounds on application to the keeper, whose house is just at the entrance to the Moss; but the removal of young birds or eggs from the breeding ground is strictly forbidden.

Parties visiting Fleetwood should cross the Wyre to Knott End, where there is a good hotel, possessing a pleasant garden and a bowling green, with a pretty walk along the river side. The Wyre abounds with fish, and plenty of sport is afforded to those who are fond of deep fishing. Boats, properly equipped with attendants to look to the bait, &c., are to be readily obtained at the Ferry Slip. From Fleetwood the distance to Pilling Moss is only about four miles; a railroad trip, therefore, from Blackpool to Fleetwood and a pleasant walk, will give the visitor a sight of the birds during the season.

To those who are inclined to make a somewhat longer trip,

Furness Abbey and the Lakes present the attractions of both a land and sea excursion. Steamers leave Fleetwood for Piel, whence the Furness Railway conveys visitors to Furness Abbey, Broughton, Dalton, and Ulverston. A sight of the ruins of Furness Abbey will well repay the trouble of rising a little earlier, so as to be ready to leave Blackpool by the 9 30 a.m. train.

A brief description of the trip to Furness will not be without interest. Parties staying at Blackpool may leave about half-past nine o'clock in the morning* by train for Fleetwood, where they will arrive in half an hour, and having boarded the Piel steamer, will find themselves in a few minutes more gliding along the surface of the water at a rapid rate. Soon the Pier, the School of Musketry, the Shore Lighthouses, and the opposite shore of the Wyre recede. The first passed will be the Screw Pile Lighthouse, standing in the midst of the waters, distant from the shore about two miles. It was invented and constructed by Messrs. Mitchell and Son, of Belfast; and stands on seven pillars screwed into the marl three feet, rising out of the sea to the height of forty feet. These pillars are surmounted by a hexagonal platform, on which there is a dwelling house, comprising a kitchen, closets, and bed

* For exact time consult the Railway Time Bills.

chamber, occupied by two light keepers, constantly employed there to look after the lights. From the centre of the platform rises the dioptric light, with a Chinese roof, ten feet in diameter. It is an object of interest, being the first of the kind constructed, and was the invention of a man totally blind. The steamer now begins to struggle with the adverse current of the Wyre and Lune, as she enters the Bay of Morecambe, the scenery of which is not surpassed in the vicinity of the sea: Heysham and Humphrey Head are now visible; the county town of Lancaster and its ancient castle; Glasson Dock and the church at Bardsea; and in the far distance the majestic mountains of Ingleborough, Helvellyn, Langdale Pikes, Blackcombe, and others of lesser elevation. As the steamer proceeds, next, and not least interesting object is Piel Castle, as its hoary appearance meets the stranger's gaze. This castle was built by an Abbot of Furness Abbey, in 1327, for the purpose of guarding the adjacent harbour, and also probably being a place of retreat from hostile incursions, as well as a depository for the valuable articles of Furness. The walls contain no decorations of art; and are equally destitute of all natural embellishments. The steamer is now nearing the Isle of Walney; Barrow is also discernable: on the former, at the south-east end, is placed a lighthouse, erected in 1790, about 68 feet high, with a revolving light.

After an hour's pleasant sail the steamer touches the pier, on Roa Island, on which, whatever the state of the tide, passengers are landed without the slightest inconvenience or danger, and the railway train (giving a quarter of an hour's grace for refreshments at the Pier Hotel) is in waiting to convey them to Furness Abbey, Broughton, Coniston Lake, Dalton, or Ulverston, at which latter place conveyances for parties proceeding to the Lakes, *via* Newby Bridge, may be had.

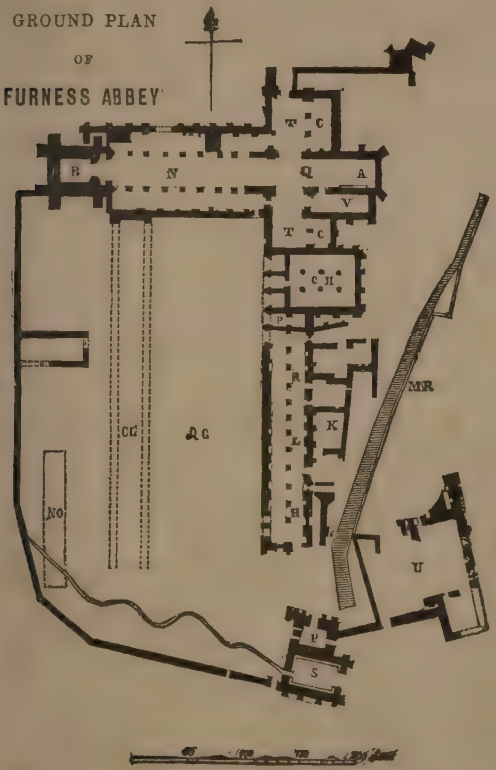
Arrived at FURNESS ABBEY, let us stroll into the grounds and make acquaintance with the luxuriant beauty and serene seclusion of this lovely spot. The Abbey of St. Mary of Furness was founded in the year 1127, under the patronage of Stephen, Count of Moreton, afterwards King of England. The monks placed in this monastery came into England under the direction of Evanus, and estab-

lished a colony at Tulketh, near Preston, Lancashire, in 1124, where they remained three years, when they removed to Furness, and selected for their place of settlement a most retired and romantic spot, in a deep and narrow vale, now known as the Vale of Nightshade, little more than six miles from Ulverston and one and a half miles from the ancient town of Dalton. By the charter granted by Stephen, the Abbot of Furness and his convent became the possessors of the entire lordship of Furness. There is no positive information respecting the number of the inhabitants of the monastery; but they consisted of two classes,—the clerical and lay brethren. The former consisted of thirteen when they took possession of the abbey in 1127; and when they were ejected, in 1537, they numbered thirty-three, but the lay brethren are supposed to have amounted to several hundreds, being occupied in agricultural pursuits. The abbot presided over the community and was possessed of great power. He appears to have been summoned to parliament several times in the reigns of Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II., though he never availed himself of this privilege, probably from the difficulty of travelling in those days. In addition to the accommodations of the monastery, he had a residence a short distance from the north-west of the church, where the Hotel, formerly "Manor House," now stands; but this erection was either re-built or modernized about the reign of James I. The best view of the ruins is from the eminence opposite the east window. On the hill close by, are the remains of a beacon or watch-tower, which was built for securing the abbey against the attacks of the Scotch. The magnitude of the abbey may be known from the dimensions of the ruins; and enough is standing to show the style of the architecture, which breathes the plain simplicity of taste which is found in most houses belonging to the Cistercian monks, which were erected about the time with Furness Abbey. The round and pointed arches occur in the doors and windows. The fine clustered Gothic and the heavy plain Saxon pillars stand contrasted. The walls show excellent masonry, are in many places counter-arched, and the ruins discover a strong cement. The east window of the church has been noble; on the outside, under an arched festoon, is the head of Stephen, the founder; opposite to it, that of Maud his

queen, both crowned, and well executed. In the south wall, and east end of the church, are four seats adorned with Gothic ornaments. In these the officiating priest, with his attendants, sat at intervals during the solemn service of high mass. In the middle space, where the first barons of Kendal are interred, lies the procumbent figure of a man in armour, cross-legged. The chapter house is the only building belonging to the abbey which is marked with any elegance of Gothic sculpture; it has been a noble room of sixty feet by forty-five. The vaulted roof, formed of twelve ribbed arches, was supported by six pillars in two rows at fourteen feet distance from each other. The noble roof of this singular edifice did but lately fall in; the entrance or porch is still standing, a fine circular arch, beautified with a deep cornice, and a portico on each side. The tower has been supported by four magnificent arches, of which only one remains entire. They rested upon four tall pillars, whereof three are finely clustered, but the fourth is of a plain unmeaning construction. The west end of the church seems to have been an additional part, intended for a belfry, to case the main tower; but that is as plain as the rest: had the monks even intended it, the stone would not admit of such work as has been executed at Fountains and Rievaux Abbies. The east end of the church contained five altars, besides the high altar, as appears by the chapels; and probably there was a private altar in the sacristy. In magnitude this abbey was the second in England belonging to the Cistercian monks, and the next in opulence after Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire. The church and cloisters were encompassed with a wall, which commenced at the east side of the great northern door, and formed the strait enclosure; and a space of ground, to the amount of sixty-five acres, was surrounded with a strong stone wall, which enclosed the mills, kilns, ovens, and fish-ponds belonging to the abbey, the ruins of which are still visible.

The following plan of the ruins will enable the visitor to trace at his leisure the extent of this once noble structure: and loitering amidst its grass covered aisles, he may contrast the past with the present, and regret or rejoice at the change which time and circumstances have wrought in the once solitary vale of Nightshade, as the shrill whistle of the

railway train now disturbs his contemplations every few minutes.



Explanation of the Ground Plan of Furness Abbey.

A, the east end of the church where the high altar stood; Q, the choir; C C, chapels; V, the vestry; T T, the transept; N, the nave of the church; B, the belfry or tower; C H, the chapter house; R, the dining-room or re-

fectory; L, the locutorium, calefactory, and conversation room; H, halls and rooms; S, the school-house; P P, passages; C L, the opposite wing of the cloisters razed to the ground; Q C, the area of the quadrangular court; P L, a porter's lodge and gateway; M, the mill; M R, the mill race; O, the great oven; N O, ruins of the Noviciate; U U, the ruins of buildings of uncertain extent and appropriation.

The railway from Broughton to Coniston Lake affords the visitors at Fleetwood, Blackpool, or Lytham an opportunity of a trip to that beautiful lake and back the next day. The railway is a continuation of the old line from Broughton, running up the Woodland valley to the ancient village of Torver, then skirting the famous Old Man mountain to the village of Coniston, within a short distance of the lake. The lake opens upon the view at Torver, and the passing glimpses of lake and mountain scenery from that point to the head of the lake cannot be surpassed. A steam Gondola makes several tours of the lake daily, starting from the Waterhead; and coaches run in connection with the trains to and from all parts of the lakes district, thus forming a complete link of communication between that delightful locality and the watering places on this coast. For times of starting and complete arrangements, we refer the reader to the columns of the *Blackpool Herald*, and the Company's time bill at the Herald Office.

We may now say a few words about

SAILING on the sea at Blackpool. Steamers make excursions daily from the Pier-head, but the principal station for row boats, yachts, and other kinds of light sailing craft, is at Bickerstaff's, Wellington Hotel, which fronts the sea a short distance from Vauxhall. The water excursions at Blackpool are not of the smoothest or lightest, and the lover of aquatics must make up his mind for some rather rough tossing occasionally. In fine weather, however, the sea is as smooth as glass, and then it is covered with boats full of ladies and gentlemen, who generally content themselves with an hour or two upon

"The bosom of the mighty deep,"

And the gentle breezes of summer do not usually undulate the waves more than is necessary to infuse a little agreeable

excitement into the trip, so that for such as love "to ride upon the tossing waves" the opportunity is seldom wanting at Blackpool during the summer. And surely, for the strong and healthy, nothing can be more delightful than boat exercise, even when the sea puts on its ruffled shirt. Visitors fond of a sea trip, should go to Fleetwood, where first-class steamers sail for Belfast every evening, and tickets are issued enabling the tourist to visit the Giants' Causeway, and other noted localities of the emerald isle, at "excursion rates."

CHAPTER V.

THE BOTANY, CONCOLOGY, &C. OF BLACKPOOL.

"See various trees their various fruit's produce
Some for delightful taste, and some for use;
See sprouting plants enrich the plain and wood,
For physic some, and some designed for food:
See fragrant flowers, with different colours dy'd,
On smiling meads unfold their gaudy pride."

THOSE who are fond of botanizing will find ample amusement in the fields and meadows around Blackpool, and on the Sand Hills and Mosses about South Shore and the Heys Side. Bentley, in his diary (1783), mentions Neptune's Sea-beard, Sea-heath, Sea-bladder, Clubmoss, Sea-horsetail, Sea-fans, narrow-leaved Sea-wrack, Water Crowfoot, Maiden-hair, Grass-wrack, and Lentil, as among the weeds found at Blackpool.

The SEA FOWL common to the coast and fields about Blackpool, are the Wild Goose, Seal, Mallard, Shell Duck, Goosander, Water Hen, Didopper, Heron, Redshank, Plover, Snipe, Cormorant, and the following:—

Grey Gull	Barn Owl	Sand Marten
Blue Gull	Rooks	Swift
Common Sea Mew	Crows	Goatsucker
Black Cap do.	Jackdaw	Wryneck
Red Legged do.	Raven	Cuckoo
Kingfisher	Pigeon, wood	White-throat
Royston Crow	Ditto, blue	Wheatear
Norway Spink	Ring Dove	Whinchat
Larks	Starling	Willow Wren
Marsh Linnets	Fieldfare	Landrail
Buzzard Hawk	Thrush	Woodcock
Common Hawk	Swallow	Quail
Grey Owl	Marten	

The following is a list of the marine CRUSTACEOUS ANIMALS found in the neighbourhood of Blackpool:

Cancerida.

Cancer Pagurui	Black-clawed Crab
Cancer Mænes	Common Crab
Pilumnus hirtellus *Leach*	Bristly do.

Natatores.

Portumus Variegatus, *Leach*	Variegated Crab

Portumus corrugatus	Wrinkled Crab
——— depurator	Cleanser do.
——— arcuatus, *Leach*	Arcuated do.

Quadrilatera.

Gonoplax angulatus	Angutar Crab

Trigona.

Maia Bufo	Spider or Toad Crab
Eurynome aspera, *Leach*	Rough do.
Stenorynchus Phalangium	Slender-legged do.

Orbiculata.

Corystes dentata	Toothed Crab
Pinnotheres Pisum	Pea do.
——— varyans, *Leach*	Varying do.
Porcellana platycheles	Great-clawed do.

Pagurii.

Pagurus Bernhardus	Hermit Crab

Caridea.

Palæmon serratus	Common Prawn
Crangon vulgaris	Common Shrimp

Amphipoda.

Corophium longicorne	Long-horned Corophium
Calitrus Locusta	Locust Sandhopper
——— Gammerellus	Shore do.
Gammarus spinosus	Spinous Gammarus
——— Locusta, *Leach*	Locust do.

Isopoda,

Cymothoa Asilus	Two-plaited Cymothoa
Ligia oceanica	Bifid-tailed Ligia

SHELLS are found in great numbers and varieties among the sands on this coast. The following is a list of the principal kinds of marine shells common to Blackpool and its vicinity :

Nautilus of several kinds		Neritacea of several kinds	
Radiolata	do.	Ostracea	do.
Convolvulata	do.	Pectinida	do.
Collumellaria	do.	Mytilacea	do.
Purpurifera	do.	Arcacea	do.
Canalerifera	do.	Cardicea	do.
Turbinacea	do.	Conchacea	do.
Scalariana	do.	Nympacea	do.
Corbulea	do.	Matracea	do.
Myaria	do.	Soloricea	do.
Pholadaria	do.	Serpula	do.

and some others more rarely met with. Besides these there are to be found numerous specimens of the Honey Comb, Lugworm, Nephtys, Lycoris, Sea Catterpillar, Tuberculated Leech.

Various kinds of ray fish and polypes also occur on these shores. A list of these would occupy too much space; but it may be mentioned that the Sea Anemone (*Actinia*), the Squirtee (*Ascindia*), the Sea Fig (*Aplidium*), the Sea Urchin (*Echinus*), the Sea Star (*Asterias*), the Sea Nettle (*Oynea*), and others are to be found among the radiata, and that various shapes of polpyes occur in the form of Lobeling (Deadman's hand), sponges, coral, liverwort, coralline, sea cypress, &c.

Sea Weeds are also to be found on and about the beach, although not to so great an extent as on less exposed coasts, from causes already mentioned. For the following notice of the sea weeds, we are indebted to Mr. Thornber's oft-quoted and valuable work: "The delicate tints and exquisite beauty which characterize many of the lovely forms belonging to the natural order. Algæ cannot fail to inspire the most superficial observer with mingled feelings of surprise and astonishment; but to the true votaries of Flora, the examination of a well-preserved collection affords a delight almost ecstatic. So much, indeed, are sea weeds generally admired, that many ladies of distinction rank with the ablest modern Algologists.

"This curious order of vegetable is the one which approaches the nearest to certain animals; indeed the most skilful naturalists have hitherto been unable to draw the line of distinction between the least perfect of these plants, and the less highly organised of animals; so that amongst some of the minute species, what the botanist considers, and describes, as a plant, the zoologist asserts to be a congeries of minute Animalcula strung end to end. Nor are the naturalists wanting of high reputation for accuracy, who describe some of these extraordinary productions as beings in which the animal and vegetable nature follow each other in the same individul,—being vegetables in the earlier part of their existence, but producing, or resolving themselves into, microscopic animalculas, which, after a certain length of time, again become filamentous vegetables."

In the English Flora of Dr. Hooker upwards of five hundred species of Algæ are enumerated, and of these about three hundred and fifty are marine. The following is a list of those occurring on the shores about Blackpool, arranged and named in conformity with the celebrated Professor de candolle's "Botanicon Gallicum":

Fucaceæ.

Cytoseira fibrosa	Fibrous Bladder-chain
Fucus siliquosus	Potted Wrack
——— nodosus	Knotted
——— canaliculates	Channelled
——— vesiculosus	Bladdery
——— serratus	Serrated
Desmarestia aculeato	Prickly Desmarest
Furcellaria lumbricalis	Slippery Forkweed

Laminariceæ.

Himanthalia lorea	Thong Sea Trap
Laminaria saccharina	Sugary Flakeweed
——— digitata	Fingered

Florideæ.

Halymenia rubens	Red Sea-film
——— membranifolia	Membranous-leaved
——— edulis	Esculent
——— palmata	Palmated
——— lacerata	Lacerated
Delesseria alata	Winged Delesser
——— sinuosa	Sinuous-leaved
Chondrus mammillosus	Mammillated Gristleweed
——— crispus	Curled
Gelidium corneum	Horny Jellyweed
Plocamium vulgare	Common Mingle-hair
——— plumosum	Feathery
Lomentaria Opuntia	India-fig Lomentweed
Laurencia pinnatifida	Pinnatifid Pepper-dulse
Gigartina purpurascens	Purplish Plumweed
——— plicata	Entangled

Dictyoteæ.

Dictyota dichotoma	Dichotomous Netweed

Ulvacea.

Chorda Filum	Thread Ropeweed
Ulva fistulosa	Fistulose Laver
— ——— compressa	Compressed
——— purpurea	Purple
——— Lactuca	Lettuce

Chætophoroideæ.

Nostoc mesentericum	Mesenteric Nostoch

Rivularia atra	Black Rivuletweed
	Ceramieæ.
Cladostephus spongiosus	Spongy Bottle brushweed
Sphacelaris scoparia	Broom-like Rustweed
——— pennata	Feathered
Polysiphonra polymorpha	Polymorphus Multitube
———urceolata	Pitcher-fruited
Ceramium diaphanum	Diaphanous Hornweed
——— rubrum	Red
——— elongatum	Elongated
——— setaceum	Setaceous
——— corallinum	Coral-like
——— equisetifolium	Imbrecated
——— coccineum	Scarlet
Ectocarpus littoralis	Littoral Outward fruit
——— siliculosus	Podded
——— tomentosus	Woolly
Elachistea scutellata	Target Dwarfweed
Desmarestella confervicola	Crowsilk Desmarestelle
	Conferveæ.
Conferva rupestris	Rock Crowsilk
——— lanosa	Woolly
——— fuciola	Wrack
——— tortuosa	Twisted
	Diatomeæ.
Daitoma marinum	Marine Cutweed

CHAPTER VI.

FLEETWOOD.

"A few brief years ago, and on this very spot
All nature ran wild and improvement was not;
The chill waste of Lapland could only compare
With wild Rossall Warren, unsheltered and bare,
But see what have talent and enterprise done—"
A beautiful town from a wilderness won."

IN 1837, Mr. Thornber mentions Fleetwood as "a new town intended to be erected at the termination of the Preston and Wyre Railroad. Vigorous operations have already (1837) commenced," he tells us, "a few houses have been erected, and the principal streets have been marked out by the plough." Twenty-eight years have elapsed since these words were written, and Fleetwood is now a busy port, with the promise of a glorious future. Possessing one of the finest natural harbours in the world, which is safe at all times of the tide, Fleetwood only requires docks and capital to be one of the most splendid ports on the western side of the island.

Fleetwood owes its existence to the spirit and enterprise manifested by Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., the owner of the soil. This gentleman projected a railway from Preston to the mouth of the Wyre, at a time when railway communication was enjoyed only by a few of the largest towns in the kingdom; and to give such privileges to the sterile plain of Rossall Warren, the aborigines of which were the rabbits and the sea birds, was accounted vain and visionary. Sir Hesketh, however, knew the harbour of Wyre to possess facilities for the establishment of a port and the developement of trade; he knew that its safety was a proverb; and we have it on the authority of Baines, that "when seamen on the coast wish to express the certainty of any future event, or the security of any place, they are accustomed to say it is "as safe as Wyre;'" that the approach from the sea was short and easy; and he foresaw that if its advantages could be made accessible to the commercial towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire, the immense saving in harbour dues and port charges over Liverpool

and other places, would secure a trade to justify his anticipations. Accordingly, a company was formed, and obtained their first Act of Parliament to make the railway in 1835, and on the 15th of July, 1840, it was opened for traffic. In the meantime the new town of Fleetwood had been rapidly rising into notice, on the northern part of the township of Thornton, which forms a peninsula, bounded on the east by the estuary of the Wyre, and on the north and west by the Irish sea; streets had been formed; hotels, houses, and shops erected; the harbour deepened, improved, beaconed, and lighted; landing stages and a pier constructed; and the once lonely seagirt warren, whose shores were accustomed only to the murmur of the waves and the mew of the sea birds, had become peopled by a busy, thriving, and energetic population.

The improvement of the harbour was committed to Captain Denham, R.N., and, under his superintendence, the short sea-reach course was buoyed and beaconed, and adapted to night navigation by the erection of the Screw Pile Lighthouse, at the foot of the Wyre (see page 43), and two shore lighthouses in upper and lower order, of 90 feet and 30 feet altitude. In his account of the port, Captain Denham thus speaks of the Wyre:—"The river Wyre assumes a river character near Bleasdale Forest, in Lancashire, and after passing the line of road between Preston and Lancaster, at Garstang, descends, as a tortuous stream, for five miles westward; then, in another five mile reach of three-quarters of a mile wide, north-westward, sweeping the bight of Skippool, near Poulton-le-Fylde, on its way, and bursting forth from the narrows at Wardley's, upon a north trend, into the tidal estuary, which embraces an estuary three miles by two, producing a combined reflux of back water equal to fifty million cubical yards, and dipping with such powerful under scour during the first half ebb, as to preserve a natural basin just within its coast line orifice, capable of riding ships of 18 or 20 feet draft, at low water spring tides, perfectly sheltered from all winds, and within a cable's length of the railway terminus, 19 miles from Preston, and in connection with Manchester, Lancaster, Liverpool, and London. It is on the western margin of this natural dock that the town, wharves, houses, and docks are rising into notice, under the privilege of a distinct port.

* * * * The original short course of the Wyre to the open sea is freed from the usual river deposit, its silting matter being kept in suspension until transferred and hurried forth at right angles by the ocean stream. It is, therefore, the peculiar feature and fortune of Wyre, that instead of a bar intervening between its bed or exit trough and open sea, a precipitous river shelf exists."

The town was laid out by Decimus Burton, Esq., architect, of London, and forms nearly three parts of a circle, all the main streets converging towards the Mount, with transverse sections, which from the peninsulated position of the place is perhaps the prettiest design that could be hit upon. The streets are wide and airy, but there is less space at the rear of the houses than is desirable, especially in those instances where dwellings have been erected in the occupation roads; and it is deplorable that in a new town cellar dwellings should exist at all. There are some excellent houses, of course all modern, and the upper terrace consists of a well proportioned and graceful row of stone houses, overlooking the river and bay, whilst the hotels are all commodious, with considerable pretensions to the ornamental. The Fleetwood Arms was the first hotel, if not the first house, erected; the Victoria was next in point of time; and then the Crown Hotel, a handsome and substantial structure.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, was opened for Divine service in 1841; it is built of stone with a tower and spire, and contains accommodation for about 600 persons, one-third being free seats. The Rev. G. Y. Osborne, M.A., is the present incumbent. Sir P. H. Fleetwood, Bart., is the patron. The churchyard has recently been enclosed by an iron palisading; and galleries erected in the church, which have greatly increased the accommodation.

The Roman Catholics erected a chapel in Walmsley Street, as early as year 1842. The Rev. T. Bridges is the officiating priest.

The Wesleyan Chapel was next erected, and is a neat brick building with school-room beneath. The resident minister is the Rev. F. Abbott.

The Independents have a commodious chapel, surmounted with a tower, in East Street, and a school-room under, of which the Rev. H. Lings is pastor.

The Primitive Methodists have also erected a plain neat

chapel in West Street. The pulpit is supplied by local preachers and circuit minister from Preston.

Fleetwood is not destitute of educational provision for the labouring classes, there being a day school in connection with the Roman Catholics, and attached to the Church are the Testimonial and Infant Schools. The Testimonials are so called from being erected by subscription, as a testimonial to the founder of the town and port. They are situated in West Street, surrounded by an enclosure wall, and elegant railing, gates, &c., and consist of a distinct school for boys and girls, a house for the mistress, and an extensive area of play and garden ground. The building is of neatly-faced brickwork; the mullions, window jambs, door jambs, and mouldings, are of neatly-worked Longridge stone, and the style of architecture preserve a happy medium between the pure Gothic and that prevailing during the Elizabethan era. The schools are under government inspection, and are supported by voluntary aid. The number of scholars in daily attendance is about 360, including infants, all being under the management of a committee with the incumbent as chairman.

The foreign trade of the port has been very considerable in timber since its establishment; the low port charges, facilities for discharging, reloading, and despatch, having attracted several spirited merchants to the trade; and many cargoes of cotton are now imported direct to Fleetwood every year, with such a favourable result to the parties concerned, as induces a hope that this is only the germ from which a largely growing trade will spring. The bales can be lifted from the ships' holds into the railway waggons, and conveyed without detention, risk, or forwarding fees, to the warehouse of the consignees, at an immense saving as compared with the dues charged at Liverpool. To show that this is no idle boast, we may state that on two cargoes of cotton, ex-barque "Favourite," one imported into Fleetwood and the other into Liverpool, the saving in port charges on ship and cargo in favour of Fleetwood, amounted to £345. 6s. 9d.; and adding warehouse rent, and assuming Preston to be the place of consumption of the cotton, a further saving would be effected to the consumer, by importing into Fleetwood, of £105. 2s. 6d., being a total saving of £450. 9s. 3d. on the cargo.

The Steam Shipping trade of the port has also been most successful; that with the Furness district having been maintained by a daily communication since the opening of the railway in 1840; and, on a larger scale, the Belfast line of steamers have done much to signalise the port as an unrivalled steam packet station.

Of the port it only remains to say that though started under the privileges of a distinct port and customs establishment, it was subsequently reduced to a creek under Preston, then raised to a sub-port, and afterwards again to independence. It is now an independent port, with collector, examining officer, and four out-door officers. The number of vessels registered at the Custom House belonging to this port is 87, with an aggregate registered tonnage of 11,693. The total tonnage inwards and outwards during the year 1864 was about 700,000 tons, the number of ships in and out for the same period being 6,000. There are four pilots belonging to the port, licensed by the Honourable Commissioners of the Trinity House, and acting under the control of a local committee. The extent of quay room and wharfage is nearly 3,000 feet, the railway being laid along the whole length, and powerful steam cranes fixed at short distances. The Government Tidal Harbour Commissioners reported as follows in 1846: "Fleetwood-on-Wyre has at once become a port of consequence, and the admirable system of lighting employed in its channel, its extent of quay accommodation, and its well-appointed and powerful steamers, offer an instructive example of what well-directed skill and energy can accomplish in a few years."

The extensive premises, formerly the North Euston Hotel, have been purchased by Government for military purposes, who have also purchased a large tract of land for rifle practice, about a mile from the town. The main building has a semi-circular frontage of more than 200 feet, and is now appropriated to officers' quarters, and a School of Musketry. Here 60 officers are generally stationed. To the south and west of the premises new Barracks have been erected for 300 men, besides quarters for married soldiers and staff sergeants. The Commandants' quarters are in Belle Vue House, and the Staff Officers at the Bath House, and in new buildings adjoining. Adjacent to the rifle practice ground, about a mile from the town, there

is a hut encampment for 200 soldiers, 10 officers, 14 married soldiers, with lecture room, hospital, &c.; and a large number of men are usually encamped under canvas, for rifle practice, during the summer months.

As a watering place and summer residence, Fleetwood has attractions of a different character from its neighbours: it does not present such a bold front to the open sea as Blackpool, nor does it partake so much of a river character as Lytham. Situate on the banks of the Wyre and shores of Morecambe Bay, on a dry sandy soil, its claims to notice as a seaside resort rest upon its diversified scenery, agreeable yachting and fishing, together with good baths and bathing accommodations. The country across the Wyre affords many pretty walks and rides, and the picturesque village of Preesall, Stalmine, and Pilling, are within easy distances. A sail up the river to or beyond Wardless, the ancient port of the Wyre, will be enjoyed by those who like the still waters and green pastures, whilst such as prefer the buoyancy of the sea may, with equal readiness, secure their object by a sail towards the lighthouse, or across to Piel. A pleasant seaside stroll may be taken to Rossall Landmark, near which, on the sea bank, are innumerable specimens of marine shells, and along the shore some good varieties of sea weeds—indeed, all the kinds named as indigenous to Blackpool may be found here in abundance. This walk may be pleasantly extended to Rossall School (referred to in a former chapter) and thence return by the highway to Fleetwood. Visitors will be sure to stroll up to the Mount, on which is a pretty octagon erection with a Chinese kind of roof, where refreshments are sold in the season. On the east and south side of this eminence lay the town, wharfs, and shipping, with the river and railway. Looking seaward, the Bay of Morecambe, with the ruins of Piel Castle, lie before us, while the Wyre, dotted with craft and gay with shipping, imparts a lively and interesting aspect to the scene, and affords a pleasant lounge for an hour or two.

Thus Fleetwood, besides possessing a first-rate situation for trade and commerce, combines within itself all the attractions of a watering place, and promises to become more and more celebrated as a favourite resort for those who seek either commerce or pleasure. The present resident population is about 4,000.

CHAPTER VII.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE FYLDE.

"What a goodly prospect spreads around
Of hills, and dales, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams, till all
The stretching landscape into smoke decays."

THOMPSON.

THE GUIDE TO BLACKPOOL can scarcely be complete without some notice, however brief, of the other towns and villages in the Fylde. Without pretending to do justice to the subject it will, nevertheless, be our duty to devote whatever space is at our disposal to a description of Lytham, Poulton, Bispham, and some few of the smaller places around Blackpool. First of

LYTHAM,

A township and parish without any dependent township, on the northern bank of the estuary of the Ribble, eight miles south of Blackpool, and twelve miles west of Preston. It is a pretty marine village, abounding with attractive scenery, good bathing, and every accommodation for visitors. With its balmy air, grass-carpeted beach, elegant villa residences, and cleanly roads and promenades; its river and rural scenery; its pretty churches, elegant shops, and numerous river craft, Lytham is well worthy a visit. The grounds belonging to Lytham Hall, the residence of J. T. Clifton, Esq., have been lately thrown open to the public during certain periods of the year, and thus a fine park, as it were, given to Lytham and its visitors. The usual attractions belonging to watering places will be found here—good bathing, firm sands for riding or walking, a pier, a library, newsroom, billiards, &c., with well-appointed hotels and boarding-houses. The opening, in 1845, of a branch railway to Lytham, through the Clifton estates, has added greatly to the popularity of the place, by connecting the little village with the great world. There are no antiquities at Lytham; but its pure air and beautiful marine scenery, its lovely inland walks and rides, and its noble river views, will amply repay

any disappointment on that score in the minds of its numerous visitors. Lytham now contains about 3,190 inhabitants.

POULTON-LE-FYLDE.

This ancient port and metropolis of the Fylde is an old-fashioned and picturesque town, about four miles from Blackpool, on an eminence rising gradually on every side, a mile from the river Wyre.

> "Pleasant upon an eminence it stands,
> Encompassed round about with fertile lands."

Poulton was an inhabited place in the time of the Saxons, and in 1246 it possessed a church connected with the priory of Lancaster. In 1757, the old church was considered unsafe, and the walls were therefore taken down; the steeple, however, was retained, and the new church, dedicated to St. Chad, was built up beside it. It is a plain stone structure, containing a few monuments to the memory of the Fleetwoods, Hesketh, Hornbys, and other patrons and families of the neighbourhood. Poulton now possesses about 1,000 inhabitants, a Catholic and several other dissenting chapels, some good hotels and public-houses, and numerous well-formed shops. There are also several schools and charities belonging to the town.

BISPHAM.

This rural spot gives the name to a large parish. Its ancient church is worthy of examination; and it is generally believed that a church existed here as early as the tenth century; at the Reformation it was united to the Poulton district. The patronage of the living is in the gift of the Fleetwood family, which has been resident in the Fylde for more than two hundred years. Bispham, besides the parish church, contains several smaller places of worship; a school founded in 1659 by "Richard Higginson, citizen of London;" one good inn, shops, and private houses. It stands within half a mile of the coast, in the midst of farms and fine arable land.

THORNTON

Is a chapelry and township in Poulton parish, extending from near Poulton, and including the town of Fleetwood. It contains a pretty church, erected in 1835, chiefly at the expense of the lord of the manor; a Wesleyan chapel, and three daily schools, one of which is endowed with £40 per

annum. It possesses 5,180 acres of arable land, and several good farm houses. Nearer to the beach is the little hamlet of Cleveleys, already noticed in our rides about Blackpool.

GREAT AND LITTLE MARTON.

These two villages lie about a mile distant from each other, about half way between the Preston and Wyre Railway and the shore, and within an easy walk of Blackpool.

About a couple of miles south is

PEEL,

situated on the borders of the township adjacent to the parish of Lytham. The land around has only of late years been recovered from its original state of marsh or bog. It is now, however, well cultivated and home-like. Near to Blackpool is the

VILLAGE OF LAYTON.

The name of the village is recorded in the Doomsday survey, and with Warbreck, designates the township in which Blackpool is situated. Poor as its appearance now is, in former days it was of some repute, as containing a mansion of the ancient family of the Butler's, barons of Warrington, and afterwards of the Rigby's; while at the same time, it enjoyed the privileges, by charter, of a weekly market and annual fair. These are spoken of in the traditions of the neighbourhood, and weekly market-house and market-field have still their appropriate titles given to them, although the institutions which originated these names have long fallen into disuse.

It would have been easy to have swelled this book to twice its present dimensions. Much might have been said of Lytham and Fleetwood; their soft clear atmosphere, their fine sands, their noble sea; the improvements made, and continually making in them, might have been more minutely dwelt upon; in fact more of a *book* and less of a *guide* might have been attempted, but it is believed that what is here set down will be sufficient to interest the reader and make him inquire elsewhere for further information. And now to paraprase Cowper,

> The sea-gull has gone to its nest,
> The lamp has burnt low by my chair;
> The pen of the writer must rest,
> And he to his pillow repair.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

HOTELS AND LODGINGS.

The prices for lodgings, and board in the public rooms, at the hotels ranges from 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per day, including all attendance, except a gratuity to the boots. In some cases a slightly additional charge is made for a less period than a week. Private sitting rooms at hotels run from 30s. a week and upwards.

The price of lodgings in private houses varies considerably according to situation, and may be stated at from 7s. to 12s per week for a bed-room, and from 20s. to 40s. for sitting-rooms. Attendance as may be agreed upon.

SAILING AND ROWING BOATS.

In fine weather this class of boats are constantly ready for use, and may be hired by private parties for 1s. 6d. per hour and upwards according to capacity of boats. The larger sailing boats may be engaged for longer excursions, and are also used as public pleasure boats at 6d. per hour each person.

BATHING MACHINES.

These may be had on the sands, at a charge of sixpence each.

CABS AND CARRIAGES.

Fares for time, to commence from the time of leaving the stand.	1 class. s. d.	2 class. s. d.	3 class. s. d.
For every hour or any less time	5 0	3 0	1 6
For every additional quarter of an hour or any less time.....	1 3	0 9	0 4
Fares for distances (except as to fares to and from the Railway Station, as next mentioned), to commence from leaving the stand.			
For any distance not exceeding one mile	1 6	1 0	0 9
For every additional half-mile or any less distance	0 9	0 6	0 4
Fares from and to the Railway Station, within the District, and the driver receiving his discharge thereat; to commence from leaving the stand or station.			
For any distance not exceeding one mile	2 3	1 6	1 6
For every additional half-mile or any less distance	1 0	0 9	0 6

XIV.—"That the above fares shall include the personal luggage of the hirer, not exceeding for a First Class Carriage, 112lbs.; for a Second Class Carriage, 84lbs.; and for a Third Class Carriage, 56lbs."

XV.—"That a fare within five miles of the Market House shall be charged according to distance, unless at the time of hiring any carriage it shall be declared by the person hiring the same, that such hiring is to be by time; and if the fare is set down out of the district, and beyond four miles of the said Market House, half the fare in addition to be paid for back carriage."

As to Sedan Chairs, Flys, and Carriages drawn by hand, the driver or attendant walking.

Fares for time, to commence on leaving the stand :—	
For every hour or any less time for carrying one person.....	1 0
If more than one person, then.....	1 3
For every additional quarter of an hour or any less time whether one or two persons.....	0 3

Saddle Horses or Ponies, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per hour; Donkeys, 6d. per hour, or may be hired for distances.

DIRECTORY OF BLACKPOOL.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Bateman Rev. James, Talbot Road
Banks Mr. Edward, Church-street
Banks Mrs. E., 25, Church-street
Banks Mr. Robert, Hygiene-terrace
Bolton Mr. Robert, Church-street, South Shore
Bonny Mr. John, 8, South Beach
Brindley Miss Sophia, South Shore
Burchall Rev. W. F., 1, Carlton-terrace
Burns Rev. W., Rawcliffe-terrace
Butcher Miss Mary, South Shore
Patten Rev. Joseph, Talbot-terrace
Birch Mr. William, Queen-street
Caw Mrs Martha H., 25, Adelaide-street
Cooke Rev. R., Adelaide-street
Cook Miss Ann, Church street, South Shore
Cooksley Mr. James, South Shore
Cookson Rev James, Great Marton
Cotram Mr. W., 18, South-parade, South Shore
Cumming Mr. W., Dean-street, South Shore
Cunliffe J T. Esq., Crystal-terrace South Shore
Dickson, Mrs Jane A , 5, Queen's-street
Dickson Mrs J., Albert-terrace
Eccles Mr. A., Church-street, South Shore
Faulkner Mrs. Elizabeth, 3, Albert-terrace
Fisher Mr. John, 20, Victoria-street
Fowler Mr. John, Abingdon-street
Fowler Mr. E., 6, Abingdon-street
Garlick Mrs. Agnes, Abingdon-street
Graham Mr. H. W. H., Raikes Hill
Hardman John, Esq., High Bank, Church-street
Harrison Miss Emma, Church-street, South Shore
Harrison Mr. W., 71, Talbot-terrace
Heaton Miss Elizabeth Church-street, South Shore
Holland Mrs. M , South Shore
Hope Mr. R., Albert-terrace, South Shore
Howson Mr. T., New Road
Hoyle Thomas, Esq , Stony-hill Villa, Lytham road
Inman John, 29, Victoria-street
Jenour Rev. The Alfred, Parsonage
Knowles Mr. Wm., Revoe
Leaf Mrs., Marine Villas, South Shore.
Levington Mary, 61, Talbot-road
Love Thomas, 8, Bank-terrace
Lowe Rachael, 10, Victoria-terrace, South Shore
McIntyre Mr. G , South Shore
Marsden Mr. G., South Shore
Metcalf Mr. John, 16, Talbot-square
Miller Mr. G., South Shore

Moore Mr. Richard, Swainson-street
Nun Mrs , Rawcliffe-terrace
Openshaw Mr. John, Stony Hill
Parr Misses, Church-street, South Shore
Parrott Mr. James, Rawcliffe-street, South Shore
Parnall Mr. Francis, 2, Dean-street
Pickup Mr. Thomas, 48, Church-street
Purton Rev. W. O., Clifton-street
Radcliffe Mrs. Frances, Church-street, South Shore
Rawcliffe Mrs., Layton Hawes
Redman Rev. R. R., Spring Cottage, South Shore
Roper the Misses Emily and Ellen, South Shore
Royles Mr. O., Lytham-road, South Shore
Rycroft Phillip John Esq., Waterloo-road, South Shore
Rycroft Captain T. C., Waterloo-road, South Shore
Sanderson Mr. W., Dean-street
Schofield W. W., Esq., J.P., 4, Brighton-parade
Sharples Mr. G., Dean Villa, South Shore
Sharples Mr. John, 4, Central Beach
Sharples Mr. G., 30, Upper Talbot-street
Shaw Miss Jane, Talbot-road
Shaw Mr. Richard, Bolton-street
Simpson Mrs., Crystal terrace
Simpson Mr. Thomas, Crystal-terrace, South Shore
Simpson Mrs. Margaret, Lytham-road
Smith Mr. Joseph, 21, Birley-street
Smith Mrs. Mary, Abingdon street
Smith Mr. Thomas, 24, Abingdon-street
Stuttard Mr. G., Lytham-road
Swindells George, 5, Peel-terrace
Taylor H. Esq., The Cliffe
Thornber Rev. W., B.A., 61, Church-street
Thornton Mr. E., Victoria-street
Tonge Mr. Thomas, Church-street, South Shore
Underwood Thomas H., Esq., Claremont-terrace
Viener Mr. A. S., Dean-street, South Shore
Waddington Captain Jonathan, Crystal-terrace, South Shore
Wade Mr. John, 22, Abingdon-street
Wainwright Rev. C. H., A.M., Parsonage, Queen's-street
Wakefield Rev. J. B., Parsonage, South Shore
Watson Mr. W., Rawcliffe-street, South Shore
Whiteside Mrs. Nancy, South Shore
Whalley Mr. Thomas, 9, Peel-terrace
White Mr. G., Adelaide-street
Wilson Mr. Thomas, Swainson-street
Wilson Mr. Samuel, Queen's street

ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS.

Armstrong Elizabeth and Anne, 27, Victoria-street
Bamber Robert (Boys' Boarding), Adelaide-street
Convent of the Holy Child Jesus (Young Ladies' Boarding), Raikes Hall
Crossfield Elizabeth (Ladies' Boarding), Mount-pleasant, North Shore
College Francais, South Shore, M Leon de Landford, principal
Commercial Academy, Chapel-street—Alexander Doleman
College House School, Queen's-street—James Crompton, principal
Hollist Sarah and Hannah (Ladies' Boarding), Eccleston Bank, South Shore
Infant School, Bank Hey-street—Margaret Jones, mistress
Middleton Eliza (Preparatory for Young Gentlemen), Church-street

Nanson A. and E. (Young Ladies' Boarding), Marine Villas, South Shore
Ogden Josiah, 30, Church-street
Roman Catholic School, Talbot road—teachers, Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus
St. John's Church Schools, top of Church-street— master, Robert Butcher; mistress, Mary Grindrod
Trinity Church School, South Shore—George Marsh
Woods Mrs. (Girl's), Church-street

ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

(*See also Hotels.*)

Bairstow Joseph, Railway Hotel, Parker-street, Talbot-road
Clifton Arms and Pier Hotel Company Limited, Market-street
Johns Henry & Co., Church street
Porter John, Lytham-street and Bank Hey-street

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS.

Brierley Edward, 1, Clifton-street
Charnley Son, and Finch, Offices of the Board of Health
Harrison R. B., South Shore and Blackpool. (Commissioner to administer Oaths in Chancery)

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS.

Ashcroft William, 14, Talbot-road
Billington William, 12, Birley-street
Chadwick Charles Edward, Talbot-square
Prescott John, 10, Church-street, South Shore
Rae David, Lytham-street, and Talbot-road
Worthington Joseph, 8, Crystal-terrace, South Shore

BAKERS.

Aspinwall Alfred, 22, Church-street
Burton Webster, South Shore
Butcher Thomas, Market-street
Butcher James, Talbot-road
Crabtree John, West-street
Crompton William, Market-street
Peck Aaron Stock, 26, Market-street
Singleton Benjamin, 23, Victoria-street
Smith —, Bonny-street
Threlfall William, 23, Talbot-road
Waring Henry, 2, Foxhall-road
Wainman William, Market-street

BATHS.

Banks Trustees of, Hygiene-terrace
Read Jonathan, South Beach
Wylie James, 62, Foxhall-road

BAZAARS AND JEWELLERS.

Davies James, Talbot-road
Eccleston John, Church-street
Paganni James, 29, Talbot-road
Viener A. M., Talbot-road

BERLIN WOOL REPOSITORIES.

Hayhurst Mary, Central Beach
Kenrick Winifred, 4, Belle Vue-square

BILLIARD ROOMS.

Bailey's Hotel, Albert-terrace
Clifton Arms Hotel, Talbot-square, and Central Beach
Lane Ends Hotel, Central Beach
Victoria Hotel, South Beach

BLACKSMITHS.

Boardman George, Waterloo-road
Chew Thomas, Church-street
Dagger Richard, Lytham-street
Gill Joseph, Chapel-street
Lund Catherine, 6, Birley-street
Sudell Peter, Raikes-hill

BOOKSELLERS.

Porter William, Publisher of the Herald, containing Lists of Visitors, &c. (and Librarian), Central Beach
Simpson John, Market
Swarbrick Thomas B., Market

Waddington John, Church-street
Wilson H. T., Talbot-square

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

Archer William, 4, Birley-street
Boote John, South Shore
Hall Lawrence, Church-street, South Shore
Hayes Robert, 7, West-street
Jolly Thomas, Foxhall-road
Parkinson John, 37, Brunswick-street
Raby James, 30, Oddfellow-street
Simpson John, Victoria-street
Smith John, 4, Market street
Solomon H. H., 13, Market-street
Swarbrick Samuel, 33, Bank Hey-street
Winder Richard, 11, Market-street
Wright Henry, Bank Hey-street

BOWLING GREENS.

Ball's, Waterloo road, South Shore
Claremont, John Atkinson, North Shore
Manchester, James Hemingway, South Shore
No. 3, John Noblet, The Baikes
Queen's, Joseph Townsend, New-road
Talbot, Robert Nickson, Talbot-road

BREWER.

Park William, Church-street, South Shore

BRAZIERS AND TIN PLATE WORKERS.

Preston Thomas, Lytham-street
Walkden Jessie, 24, Lytham-street
Worthington John, 28, Foxhall-road

BRICKLAYERS.

Butcher Alexander, South Shore
Butcher George, South Shore
Cookson Thomas
Fish Joseph, 44, Bonny-street
Singleton Esau, Swainson-street

BUTCHERS.

Ashurst William, 9, Brunswick-street
Bond Richard, 27, Market-street
Braithwaite, John, Market-street
Dawson John, Shambles
Featherstonhaugh Robert, 18, Talbot-road, and Market-street
Featherstonhaugh Henry, 45, South Beach
Hull Henry, Shambles
Jolly John, South Shore
Masheter Thomas, 17, Market-street
Rainford William, Shambles
Roberts Thomas, Shambles
Salthouse Anthony, Shambles
Sutcliffe John, 46, Bonny-street
Waring Henry, 2, Foxhall-road
Whiteside William, New Market

CABINET MAKERS.

Ball James W., Church-street
Bell William, 34, Church-street
Smith Joseph, Market-street

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Harrison Joseph (and Soda Water Manufacturer), 12, Central Beach
Poole William, Market-street, and Lane End-street
Sharples George W. (and Dentist), 7, Central Beach
Wadsworth (Homœopathic,) Talbot-square

CLOGGERS.

Cross John, South Shore
Hall W., 2, Chapel-street
Hudson James, 1, Birley street
Parker John, 4, Brunswick-street

COAL MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

Bradshaw John, Railway yard
Clarke Thomas Robert, Railway yard
Hall Thomas, Railway yard
Grime James, Clifton-street
Rae David, Lytham-street
Riley P. and W., Railway yard
Seed G. L., Lark Hill

CORN AND FLOUR DEALERS.

(See also Bakers.)

Fare Thomas, Bank Hey-street
Fisher Henry, Bank Hey-street
Furness David, Lytham-road
Whalley John, Church-street

CONFECTIONERS.

Aspinall Ann, 22, Church-street
Brennand Betsy, Bank Hey-street
Carter Henry and Co., 20, Market-street
Crabtree John, 1, West-street
Dearden Edward, 15, Market-street
Harris Henry, 16, Talbot-road, and Bank Hey-street
Jenkinson Jane and Betsy, 3, Talbot-square
Simpson Alice, 7, Lane End-street

FANCY GOODS DEALERS, &c.

Hulme Samuel, St John's Market
Chaffer John, The Market, South Beach
Murdock Wm, The Market, South Beach
Wagstaffe Joseph, The Market, South Beach

FISHMONGERS.

Gregson James, Market, and 2, Lytham-street
Mc.Levy Ellen, Market and Market street
Parr Matthew, 5, West-street
Salthouse Thomas, Foxhall-road
Stanhope John, 9, Foxhall-road

FURNITURE DEALERS.

Ball James W., Church-street
Marriott John, Bank Hey-street
Smith Joseph, Market-street

FRUITERERS ANL GREEN-GROCERS.

Davidson Thomas, Market-street
Eaves Ann, St. John's Market
Eaves Richard
Hey Robert, 23, Bonny-street
Holland Thomas, Foxhall-road
Parkinson Fleetwood, St. John's Market
Whitehead William, St. John's Market

GLASS AND CHINA DEALERS.

Chadwick C E. West-street
Pearson William, 26, Bank Hey-street

GAME DEALERS.

Gradwell John N., South Shore
Mc. Levy Ellen, St. John's Market
Parr Matthew, West-street

GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS

Atkinson Isaac, Waterloo-road South Shore
Bailey Robt., Church-street, South Shore
Booth Edward H. and Co., Market-street
Butcher James, Talbot-road
Butcher Thomas, Market-street
Crompton William, 19, Market-street
Fisher Henry, 5, Bank Hey-street
Featherstonhaugh Robert, 9, Abingdon-street
Reason William, 1, Victoria-street
Sefton James, 12, Lytham-street
Sharples George Wm., Central Beach
Vernon William, 11, Brunswick-street
Wainman William, Market-street
Wade Richard, 3, Market-street
Waring Henry, 2, Foxhall-road
Whalley John, 44, Church-street
Whiteside Henry, Market-street
Wrigley Henry Watts, 12, Market-street

HAIR DRESSERS AND PERFUMERS.

Bairstow John, Hound-hill
Elliott W., Market-street
Hatton George, Birley-street, and Market-street
Stirzaker Thomas, 3, Lane End-street

Turnbull James, 6, Market-street
Walkden John, Bank Hey-street
Westhead George, Foxhall-road

HOTELS, ALSO BOARDING HOUSES.

Adelphi and Post-office Hotel, Alfred Scott, Church-street
Albion Hotel, Thomas Mycock, Central Beach
Bailey's Hotel, William Bailey North Shore
Beach Hotel, Thomas Swift, Hygiene-terrace
Claremont Hotel, John Atkinson, North Shore
Clifton Arms and Pier Hotel, limited—Samuel Birch, manager —Bell Vue-square
Crown Hotel, Richard Parr, Lytham-street
Foxhall Hotel, Richard Caton, South Beach
Lane Ends Hotel, Leonard Billington, Central Beach
Manchester Hotel, James Hemingway, South Shore
Railway Hotel, Joseph Bairstow, Talbot-road
Royal Hotel, Elizabeth Brewer, Hygiene-terrace
Talbot Hotel (and Bowling Green), Robert Nickson, Talbot-road
Victoria Hotel, Martha Barrett, South Beach
York Hotel, William Younghusband, South Beach
Wellington Hotel, Robert Bicker staff, South Beach

INNS AND PUBLIC HOUSES.

Albert, John Hodgson, Whitegate-lane
Bay Horse, Layton Hawes
Britannia, T. Fare, South Shore
Castle, Jane Kay, Market-street
Clarence, Jas. Swarbreck, Clarence-street
Coffee House, John Pearson, Stony Hill
Commercial, John Cartnell, Waterloo-road
Dog & Partridge, Cornelius Bagot, Waterloo-road
King's Arms, Thomas Taylor, Talbot-road
Lane Ends Tap, Wm. Pemberton, Bank Hey-street
New, Robert Mather, South Beach
Mill, Richard Wilson, Little Layton
Princess, — Eccles, Foxhall-road
Queen's, Joseph Townsend, New-road
Royal Oak, Lytham-road
Star, Josiah Hargreaves, South Shore

IRONMONGERS, &C.

Gill Joseph, 46, Chapel-street
Hallmark and Gill, 8, 10, and 12, Victoria-street
Lewis Thomas H., 18, Church-street

JOINERS AND BUILDERS.

Bagot Cornelius, Church-street, South Shore
Elston Henry, Church-street, South Shore
Fish William 42, Foxhall-road
Fisher James B., Princess-street
Knowles and Braithwaite Lytham-street, and Church-street
Lund Catharine, 6, Birley-street
Pattison Thomas, South Shore
Riley George, South Shore
Smith John Morgan and Son, Mount-pleasant
Swarbrick James, Clarence-street
Topping Thomas, Victoria-street
Topping Nicholas, Parker-street
White Peter, Talbot-road

LIBRARIANS.

Porter William, Herald & Visitor Office, Central Beach
Waddington John, 15, Church-street
Wilson Henry Thomas, Talbot-square

LINEN DRAPERS.

Bamber Edward, 3, Bank Hey-street
Blane Edward, 6, Central Beach
Braithwaite Richard, 16, Church-street
Coulston William, 6, Foxhall-road
Dearden Elizabeth, 40, Bank Hey-street
Fowler Ebenezer, Market-street
King Ann, Bank Hey-street
Miller Mary Woodhouse, Talbot-square
Moor Alexander and Co., Bank Hey-street
Noblet William, St John's Market
Shovelton Emanuel, 20, Talbot-square
Taylor John and Co., 5, Lane End-street

LAPIDARY.

Griffiths William, North Shore

LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS AND COACH PROPRIETORS.

Ball George, South Shore
Ball Francis, South Shore
Bennett James, Abingdon-street
Carr William, Clifton Arms Stables, and Church-street
Cornall Richard, 31, Bonny-street
Eastwood Richard, 4, Bonny-street
Houghton George, 13, South Beach
Lee James, South Beach
Mills William, Oddfellow-street
Moor John, South Shore
Nickson Cuthbert, Euston-street
Noblet John, 3, Layton
Singleton William, Brunswick-street
Smith James, 1, Adelaide-street
Topping Nicholas, 3, Bonny-street
Walsh Thomas, 1, Brighton-parade
Wade Wm., 23, Church-street
Webster Thomas, South Shore
Wolf William, South Shore
Wolf John, East-street
Wylie Robert, 29, South Shore

LODGING HOUSE KEEPERS.

Allen Elizabeth, 14, South Beach
Allcroft Miss, South Bank-street
Aldcroft Jane, 10, Clifton-street
Alsopp and Beaumont, 23, Oddfellow-street
Anderton Wm., 2, Revoe-terrace
Appleyard George, 20, Birley-street
Armistead Hannah, 7, Victoria-street
Astin George, 12, Clifton-street
Ashworth Miss, Welbington-street
Ashurst William, 32, Bonny-street
Ashworth James, Swainson-street
Atherton Daniel, 30, South Beach
Atkinson Robert, 3, East-street
Atkinson Jane, Abingdon-street
Ayres Ann & Isabella, 17, Talbot-road
Bagnall Elizabeth, 28, Lytham-street
Barnes Ann, 34, Church-street
Battinson George, 18, Clifton-street
Bamber John, Lytham-road
Bairstow John, 43, Talbot-road
Bagot Thomas, Back Victoria-street
Barrow John, 33, Brunswick-street
Bagot George, 22, Chapel-street
Bagot James, 26, Oddfellow-street
Bamber Thomas, 20, Oddfellow-street
Bagot Agnes, 32, Church-street
Bagot Elizabeth, 9, South Beach
Bagot Margaret, 10, Regent-terrace
Bamber John, 15, Clifton-street
Bamber John, 13, Talbot-road
Bancroft Edward, 50, Bonny-street
Bancroft James, 23, South Beach
Barker Dinah, Adelaide-street
Baron Esther, Victoria-street
Baron James, 44, Chapel-street
Baron John, 28, Chapel-street
Burton Mary, 4, Carlton-terrace
Bernard Jane, 2, Eccleston Bank
Bennett Joseph, Waterloo-road

Berry Mary, Topping-street
Bell William H., 36, Church-street
Bennett James, 31, Clifton-street
Bennett John, 11, Birley-street
Bentley Mary A., 5, Carlton-terrace
Berry William C., 3, Chapel-street
Betts Jane, South Shore
Betts Lucy, South Shore
Bickerstaff Mary, 18, Foxhall-road
Billcliffe Elizabeth, 34, Victoria street
Birch Agnes and Alice, 11, Hygiene-terrace
Birchall John, Lytham-road
Bickerstaff William, 28, Odfellow-street
Bibby James, Brunswick-street
Blackburn Joseph, 5, Clifton street
Black Jane, 3, Doctor's Cottages
Blonley Benjamin, 8, Lane End-street
Bonny George, 24, Victoria-street
Boote John, 12, South Parade
Bonny Esther, 28, Talbot-road
Bowers Thomas, 24, Birley-street
Bowker Elizabeth and Ann, 5, Central Beach
Boyes Mary Ann, 5, Bank-terrace
Brade A. and H., 9, Lytham-street
Bradfield Phœbe A., 29, Brunswick-street
Bradshaw Alice, 4, Hygiene-terrace
Bradshaw John 5, Queen's-terrace
Bray Richard, 9, Chapel-street
Brennand Betsy, Bank Hey-street
Bridge Richard, Cedar-street
Brierley Edward, 1, Clifton street
Broadbent Eliza, 28, Victoria-street
Brooks James, 29, Birley-street
Broughton John, Cedar-street
Broughton Thomas, 15, Brunswick-street
Brown Charlotte, 33, South Beach
Brown Elizabeth, 27, Talbot-road
Brownhill James, 69, Talbot-road
Burrows William, 37, Talbot-road
Burton Robert, 12, Bonny-street
Butcher George, South Shore
Butcher Alexander, South Shore
Butcher Margaret, 65, Church-street
Butcher Thomas, 1, South Beach
Buckle Edmund, South Shore
Butcher Mary, 7, Hygiene-terrace
Burgess Robert, 10, South Beach
Butcher John, 10, Peel-terrace
Butcher Jane, 12, Talbot-road
Butcher Mary, 24, Bolton-street
Butcher William, 11, Bonny-street
Cotton Sarah, 5, East-street
Casey Peter, 42, Church-street
Catterall Jabez, 3, Upper Talbot-street
Catterall James, Topping-street
Carmetto Ann, Topping-street
Calvert Jonathan F., Princess-street
Carr Agnes, 21, Princess-street
Carter John, 11, Albert-terrace, and 7, Victoria-terrace
Cartmell Richard, 20, Upper Talbot-street
Catterall William, 15 and 16, Victoria-terrace, South Shore
Chadwick Charles Edward, Talbot-square
Chadwick Esther, 3, Warbreck-street
Challoner Thomas, 2, Abingdon-street
Chapman Margaret, 8, Albert-terrace
Charnock Christopher, 18, Brunswick-street
Clarke Thos. R., 3 & 15, Queen's-street
Clitheroe James, 14, Upper Talbot-street
Clitheroe Joseph, Adelaide-street
Clowes Edward, 26, South Beach
Clarkson Jane and Mary, Mount-pleasant
Clitheroe Mary, 18, Talbot-street
Collier Jane, 3, Claremont-terrace
Colman Mary, 25, Talbot-road
Cooke Hannah, 39, South Beach
Cookson Margaret, Belle Vue-square

Coop John, 7, Abingdon-street
Cooperthwaite Thomas, 35, Birley-street
Cornall Henry, 16, South Beach
Coulston John, Clarence-street
Cornall Robert, 53, Chapel-street
Conroy Margery, Bolton-street
Crabtree Sarah, 11, Queen's-street street
Crookall James, 41, Church-street
Crosland Sarah, 14, Clifton-street
Crossley Thomas, 5, Warbreck
Crowther Margaret, Raike's Cottage
Cragg James, Foxhall-road
Cragg William, 36, Foxhall-road
Cragg Walton, Foxhall-road
Croft Mary Ann, 6, South Beach
Croft Thomas, 36, Chapel-street
Crompton Elizabeth, 20, Chapel-street
Crompton James, 21, Oddfellow-street
Craven John, 20, Brunswick-street
Craven James, 17, Oddfellow-street
Crossley T., 5, Warbreck-street
Crompton Mrs., Topping-street
Cragg John, 32, South Beach
Curtis Elizabeth, 10, Victoria-terrace
Curtis James, 7, Warbreck-street
Davenport John, 28, Clifton-street
Davidson James, 7, South Beach
Davies James N., 8, Hygiene-terrace
Davies David, 3, Caroline-terrace
Dagger William, Raikes-hill
Dagger John, Raikes-hill
Dawson Edmund, 32, Abingdon-street
Dyson Ann, 49, Church-street
Dearden Elizabeth, Topping-street
Dean Jane, 2 Claremont-terrace
Dearden Elizabeth, 10, Birley-street
Dearlove, Francis, 12, Albert-terrace
Dixon Mary, 12, Oddfellow-street
Duckworth Maria, 4, Adelaide-terrace
Dunderdale Richard, Talbot-road
Dutton James, 17, Clifton-street
Eaves Shadrick, Church-street, South Shore
Eagles Edward, 33, Talbot-road
Eastham William, 19, Brunswick-street
Eastwood Mary E., 18, Victoria-street
Eaves Thomas, 5, Oddfellow-street
Elston Henry, Church-street, South Shore
Elston Ellen, 6, Peel-terrace
Ellis Mary Ann, 8, Foxhall-road
Fairclough John, 10, Oddfellow-street
Fallows Thomas 34, South Beach
Featherstonhaugh Ann, 44, South Beach
Fenton Alexander, 45, Talbot-road
Fish James, Lark-hill
Fielding Hannah, 16, Adelaide-street
Firth Mary Ann, 12, Hygiene-terrace
Fish James, 4, Warbreck-street
Fish Jane, 6, Adelaide-terrace
Fish Jane, 2, South Beach
Fish Joseph, 44, Bonny-street
Fish Lawrence, 38, Chapel-street
Fish Peter, 33, Church-street
Fish Thomas, 2, Warbreck-street
Fish William, 24, Oddfellow-street
Fisher James B., Prince's-street
Fisher Margaret, 2, Hygiene-terrace
Firth Elizabeth, Princess-terrace
Fish W and J., Wellington-street
Fish William, 24, Oddfellow-street
Fish John, 3, Devon terrace
Fidler James, 33, Chapel-street
Flavill Wm., 42, Chapel street
Forster John, Eccleston Bank
Foulds Mary, 16, Clifton-street
Franks Thomas, 6, Upper Talbot-street
Freeman William, Edward street
Gaskell Nancy, 2, Victoria-street
Gaskell Elizabeth, 24, Church-street

Gaulter Ann & Lydia, Landsdown-Crescent
Gallamore Wm., 9, Revoe-terrace
Gardner Alice, 26, Clifton-street
Gee Mary, 10 and 11, Crystal-terrace
Gee Wm., Topping-street
Gill Ann, 5, Victoria-street
Gill Thomas, Swainson-street
Gillings Joshua, York-street
Glover John, 14, Talbot-square
Gordon John, 5 Birley-street
Gornall William, 16, Oddfellow-street
Gornall Agnes, 20, Chapel-street
Gornall Thomas, 9, Victoria-street
Gould Elizabeth, 3, Central Beach
Goodwin Abraham, 27, Princess-street
Gradwell John N., South Shore
Graham Edmund, 15, Victoria-terrace
Greaves Susannah, 7, Clifton-street
Green Ann D., 4, Regent-terrace
Greenlees Charles, 13, South Beach
Greenwood Richard, Princess-street
Gray George, 30, Abingdon-street
Grundy Jane and Mary Ann, 10, Albert-terrace
Grant Elizabeth, 1, Claremont-terrace
Greenwood Thomas, 8, Revoe-terrace
Hacking Richd., 73, Talbot-terrace
Hall Thomas, 21, Bonny-street
Hall Thomas, 81, Talbot-road
Halstead Ann, Topping-street
Hamer Eleanor, Victoria-terrace, South Shore
Hamer Thomas, 51, Talbot-road
Hargreaves Mary, 1, Caroline-street
Hargreaves Thomas, Mount-pleasant
Hargreaves J. Y., 27, Bonny-street
Harper Benjamin, 5, Lansdowne-crescent
Harrison James, 21, Church-street
Harrison James, Swainson-street
Hart Ralph, Caroline-street
Hart William, 3, Caroline-street
Hartley Abraham, Princess-street
Hartley Benjamin, Princess-street
Hartley James, 36, Bonny-street
Hatley John, Yorkshire-street
Hawthorn and Walsh, 10, Clifton-street
Hayes Michael, 67, Talbot-road
Hayes James, Topping-street
Hayes Joshua, Swainson-street
Hayhurst John, 35, South Beach
Hayhurst Mary, 13, Central Beach
Heap T. H., Birley-street
Herd Mrs. N. Chapel-street
Hepworth Joseph, 7, Oddfellow-street
Hewitt Elizabeth 27, Birley-street
Heywood John, 14, Bonny-street
Higson Thomas, 7, Rawcliffe-street
Hill Martha, Hounds-hill
Hill Mary, 19, Clifton-street
Hilliard G. R., 11, Central Beach
Hindle Ruth, Cookson-street
Hindley Charles F., 1, Lansdowne-crescent
Hirst Ann, 11, Talbot-road
Hodges Mary Ann, 9, Talbot-road
Hodgson Christopher, 13, Rawcliffe-street
Hodgson John, Templeton-terrace
Hodgson John, 15, Rawcliffe-street
Hodgson Sarah Ann, 25, Clifton-street
Hollews John, 15, Oddfellow-street
Holliday Margaret, Victoria-terrace, South Shore
Holt Elizabeth, 16, Birley-street
Holt Richard, 11, Regent terrace
Honley Joseph, 1, Albert-terrace
Hopkinson Elizabeth, 8, Regent-terrace
Hornby Richard, 5, Abingdon-street
Hornby Thomas, 41, Talbot-road
Horsfall William, 52, Bonny-street
Howarth John, Cookson-street
Howarth William, 8, Brunswick-street
Howorth John, Birley-street

Howorth Mary, 48, Chapel-street
Hudson Frances, 4, Abingdon-street
Hudson James, 1, Birley-street
Huffman Henry J., 8, Oddfellow-street
Hulme James, Topping-street
Hulme Samuel, Upper Talbot-street
Ibbison Edward, 52, Foxhall-road
Ibbison John, 3 South Beach
Ingham John, 8, York-street
Ingham, Mary, 5, Adelaide-place
Ingham William, 79, Talbot-road
Irwin & Parker, 2, Regent-terrace
James Elizabeth, 16, Chapel-street
Johnson Henry, 8, Clifton-street
Johnson John, 1, Bonny-street
Jolly Edward, 18, Church-street, South Shore
Jolly Elizabeth, 2 Queen's-terrace
Jones Eleanor, 13, Victoria-street
Jones Susan, 28, South Beach
Jones William, 7, Adelaide-street
Jump Ralph J., 31, Oddfellows-street
Kennedy John H., 13, Clifton-street
Kenyon Alice, Clarence-street
Kershaw Ann, 11, Victoria-street
Kettlewell Mr., 3, Queen's-terrace
Kirkham William, Swainson-street
Knowles James, Princess-terrace
Knowles William, 38, Bonny-street
Krauss Edward, 10, Upper Talbot-street
Latimer Hannah 6, Clifton-street
Lawson James, 29, Clifton-street
Lawson Robert, 9, Birley-street
Laycock Richard, 2, Adelaide-terrace
Lawson Mary Ann, Princess-terrace
Laycock Ann, 8, Adelaide-street
Landless Ralph, Talbot-road
Lea Redfore, 5, General-street
Leaver John, 9, Caroline-street
Lee James, 5, South Beach
Leeming Alfred, 55, Talbot-road
Leighton Frances, South Shore
Lennard J., 4, Lansdowne-crescent
Lewis Frances, 2, Carlton-terrace
Lewtas Dorothy and Betsy, 6, Regent-terrace
Lightbown Ellen, 30, Chapel-street
Lowe George, 34, Abingdon-street
Lyon Isabella, 21, Talbot-road
Lowe Mrs., Princess-street
Lomax Edward, Topping-street
Lund, James, 24, Chapel-street
Marsden Thomas, 44, Chapel-street
Marsh Elizabeth, Cookson-street
Matthews Charles, 30, Clifton-street
Matthews Edward, 30, Bonny-street
Marsh Mary A., South Shore
Massey John and Sarah, 26, Talbot-road
Melling Thomas, 26, Bonny-street
Memory William, 47, Talbot-road
Methuen Margaret, 9, Queen-street
Mellor Alice, Wellington-street
Mellor David, Princess-street
Michie Elizabeth and Jemima, 10, Talbot-square
Midgley John, 8, Upper Talbot-street
Miller David, Princess-street
Miller John, 26, Clifton-street
Miller John, 26, Chapel-street
Mills Robert, Princess-street
Milner Sarah, 6, Carlton-terrace
Mitchell Elizabeth, 11, Princess-street
Mitchell Emily, 53 Talbot-road
Miller John, 26, Chapel-street
Moore Alexander, 11, Rawcliffe-street
Moore Elizabeth, 1, Regent-terrace
Moore Ellen, 9, Victoria-terrace
Moore William, South Beach
Moore William, 14, South Beach
Moore Elizabeth, 7, Queen's-street
Mosely Ellen, Princess-street
Morrison Mary, 17, Brunswick-street
Morris Joshua, 6, Belle Vue-square
Murphy Frances, 30, Birley-street
Murphy John, 32, Victoria-street

Needham Mary, 43, South Beach
Newall James H., 57, Talbot-street
Newell Margaret, 10, Central Beach
Newsham John, 7, Regent-terrace
Nickson James, 25, Birley-street
Nickson Thomas, 55, Church-street
Nichol William, 30, South Beach
Noblet Elizabeth, 9, Albert-terrace
Norcliffe Joseph, Adelaide-street
Nun John Talbot-road
Nuttall Thomas, 9, Clifton-street
Nuttall John, 2, Parker-street
Ogden Catherine, 30, Church-street
Oliver Mrs. S., 23, Princess-street
Oldroyd S., 25, Oddfellow street
Oldham William, 28, Church-street
Ormond Robert, 13, Brunswick-street
Park Robert, 57, Church-street
Parker Adam, 5, Brighton-parade
Parker Ellen, 7, Birley-street
Parker James, 13, Birley-street
Parker Peter, Abingdon-street
Parker Sarah, South Shore
Parker William, Carlton-terrace
Parkinson Jane, 18, Chapel street
Parkinson Richard, 27, Clifton-street
Parr Alice, 4, South Beach
Parr Richard, 14, Birley-street
Parry Joseph, 23, Clifton-street
Pattison Thomas, South Shore
Payne Thomas, Mount-pleasant
Parkinson James, 77, Talbot-road
Parker Charles, 23, Brunswick-street
Pearson William, 10, Bonny-street
Peel Jane, 29, Talbot-road
Percy Elizabeth, 7, General-street
Pearson John, 6, Oddfellow-street
Phillips John, 59, Talbot-road
Pickles J., Cedar-street
Pickering John, 22, Birley-street
Plant Sarah & Margaret, 4, Albert-terrace
Potts Robert, Church-street
Pontefract James, 3, General-street
Porter Robert, 34, Foxhall road
Poole Catherine, 28, Church-street
Preston Jane, 3, Carlton-terrace
Prince Daniel, 13, Abingdon-street
Prince John, 6, Bank-terrace
Proudlove George, 16, Victoria-street
Pritchard George, 1, General-street
Pugh Richard, 36, Abingdon-street
Rainford Samuel, 11, Brunswick-street
Ramsbottom Alfred, 15, Oddfellow-street
Rawlinson John, 26, Birley-street
Redman Hannah, Carlton-terrace
Raby James, 30, Oldfellow-street
Raby Jane, 1, Upper Talbot street
Ramsbottom Alfred, 3, Adelaide-place
Rawcliffe Catharine, 22, Bolton-street
Rainford Alice, 22, Clifton-street
Rhodes Charlotte, 7, Carlton-terrace
Riley George, Peel-terrace
Rimmer John, 58, Foxhall-road
Rickards Samuel, 27, South Beach
Riley George, 4, Peel-terrace
Riley —, 34, Bonny-street
Riley George, Topping-street
Robson Ann, 3, Regent-terrace
Rose John, 21, Brunswick-street
Rothwell Alice, 11, Clifton-street
Royston Eliza, 5, Adelaide-terrace
Russell Eliza, South Shore
Robinson
Robinson Jane, 2, Doctor's-cottages
Rollinson Edward, 22, Bonny-street
Robinson Robert, Wellington-street
Ryder George, Birley-street
Sagar Edward, 16, Birley-street
Sagar George, 10, Bank-terrace
Salthouse William, 40, Chapel-street
Salthouse Ann, 16, Lytham-street
Scholefield J. E., Cedar-street
Sedgwick Elizabeth, 12, Brunswick-street
Sefton Thomas, 10, Adelaide-street
Sellers Ann, Clifton-street
Seward Mary & Ann, 11, Lytham-street
Sharples Ann and Mary, 6, Albert-terrace

Sherman Sarah, 4, Upper Talbot-street
Sharples R., Yorkshire-street
Shaw Rachael, Albert-terrace, South Shore
Shaw David, Caroline street
Shaw Richard, York-street
Sidebottom John, 32, Chapel-street
Silvester John, 7, Brunswick-street
Simpson Charles, 11, Oddfellow-street
Simpson Christopher, 11, Oddfellow-street
Simpson James, 14, Birley-street
Singleton Benjamin, 23, Victoria-street
Singleton Esau, Swainson-street
Singleton Thomas, Dean-street
Singleton William, 17, Victoria-street
Singleton William, 25, Brunswick-street
Slater Jane, 50, Church-street
Slater John, 8, Victoria-street
Smith Ann, 10, South Beach
Smith David, 8, Bonny-street
Smith James, 10, Abingdon-street
Smith James, 1, Adelaide-street
Smith Jane, 1, East-street
Smith Jane, 2, Brunswick-street
Smith John, 5, Brunswick-street
Smith John, 4, Church-street
Smith John 9, Regent-terrace
Smith John, 19, Talbot-road
Smith Mary, 31, Birley-street
Smith Mary Ann, 11, South Beach
Smith Peter, 4, Bonny-street
Smith Thomasine, 45, Talbot-road
Smith Winter, 27, Oddfellow-street
Southworth Isabella and Margaret 10, Lytham-street
Sowerbutts Thomas, Church-street
Speight Charles, 11, Adelaide-street
Spruce Ralph, Clifton-street
Stelfox Ann, Church-street, South Shore
Stell William, 7, Brunswick-street
Stirzaker John, 10, Adelaide-street
Stott E., Cedar-street
Sutcliffe John, 46, Bonny-street
Swarbrick John, 4, York-street
Swarbrick William, 13, Chapel-street
Tattersall Ellen, Marine View
Taylor Mary, 25, South Beach
Taylor Richard, 8, Birley-street
Taylor William, 24, Chapel-street
Taylor Mrs., Princess-terrace
Taylor John, 5, Spring Cottages, South Shore
Taylor Sarah, Queen's-street
Teal Robert, 41, South Beach
Thorburn Lucy, 9, General-street
Thompson Jane, 3, Bank-street
Thompson Thomas, Princess-terrace
Threlfall Nicholas, 44, Bonny-street
Threlfall Mrs., 69, Talbot-terrace
Threlfall William, Brunswick-street
Thompson Elizabeth, 6, Brunswick street
Thompson John, 8, Chapel-street
Thompson Nancy, 10, Brunswick-street
Thompson Thomas, 15, Abingdon-street
Threlfall Ann, 27 Brunswick-street
Threlfall William, 23, Talbot road
Threlfall William, 30, Birley-street
Tillotson Lydia, 15, Birley-street
Tinsley Thomas, 3, Clifton-street
Topping Margaret, Birley-street
Townson Mary Ann, 6, Victoria-terrace
Todd John, 39, Church-street
Topping Nicholas, 2, Parker-street
Tonge Jane, 10, Princess-street
Turner Titus, 12, Abingdon-street
Turner Robert, 27, Brunswick-street
Twigg John, 7, Caroline-street
Wade Andrew, 15, Talbot-road
Wade Jane and Elizabeth, 2, Central Beach
Waite John, 6, York-street
Walkden John, 28, Bank Hey-street
Walker Jane, Crystal-terrace
Walmsley James, 7, Albert-terrace
Walmsley Sagar, 15, Bonny-street

Walmsley Margaret, 18, Abingdon-street
Walsh Gilbert, Topping-street
Walsh Mrs. M., 14, Chapel-street
Walsh Thomas, Brighton-parade
Warbrick Jane, Victoria-terrace, South Shore
Warhurst Elizabeth, 6, Belle Vue-square
Ward James, 5, Brunswick-street
Waterhouse Joseph, 3, Adelaide-terrace
Watkinson Henry, 3, Birley-street
Watson John, Albert-terrace, South Shore
Watson Sarah, 3, Adelaide-street
Watson Thomas, 19, Birley-street
Watson William, 17, Birley-street
Wells, Rosa, Cedar-street
Whalley Catherine, 16, Bonny-street
Whalley Henry, 4, Albert-terrace, South Shore
Whalley James, 49, Talbot-road
Whalley John, 43, Chapel-street
Whalley Thomas, 3, Adelaide-street
Whatmough Samuel, 28, Birley-street
White Ann and Sarah, 1, Queen's-terrace
White William, South Shore
Whitehead Jane, 2, Adelaide-street
Whitehead William, 26, Upper-Talbot-street
Whiteside Grace, 1, Chapel-street
Whiteside Henry, 3, Church-street, South Shore
Whiteside John, 6, Lytham-street
Whiteside Peter, 6, Adelaide-street
Whiteside Richard, 22, Princess-street
Whittle Catharine, 8, Bank-terrace
Whittle Robert, 4, Queen's-street
Whitworth John, Yorkshire-street
Wiggins William, 20, Abingdon-street
Wilkinson Sarah, Princess-terrace
Wilkinson William, Topping-street
Williamson Henry, 40, Bonny street
Wincup Sarah, 4, Queen's-terrace
Winder Ruth, 5, Regent-terrace
Winstanley William, 31, Brunswick-street
Wolf Ellen, 7, East-street
Wolf Sarah Jane, 24, South Beach
Wood Elizabeth, 40, South Beach
Wood Jane, South Shore
Wood Nathan, South Shore
Woodcock John, 38, Foxhall-road
Woods Alexander, Queen-street
Worthington Henry, 31, South Beach
Worthington John, 30, Foxhall-road
Worthington Joseph, Crystal-terrace
Worthington Nicholas, Rawcliffe-street
Worthington William, 5, Chapel-street
Worthy Elizabeth, 2, Brighton-terrace
Wright John, 7, Church-street
Wrigley Maria, 37 South Beach
Wyatt —, 18, Talbot-road
Wylie Robert, 38, South Beach
Yates Robert, 30, Bonny-street

MILLINERS.

Bamber Jane, 3 Bank Hey-street
Bennett Jane A., 11, Birley-street
Braithwaite John, Church-street, South Shore
Braithwaite Richard, Church-street
Burley Sarah, Market-street, and Bank Hey-street
Dearden —, 40, Bank Hey-street
Glover Jane, 14, Talbot square
Hatton Harriett, 8 Bonny-street
Jones Eleanor, 23, Victoria-street
Knowles Mary Ann, Hygiene-terrace
Rigby Alice, Church-street
Salthouse Alice, 16, Lytham-street
Thorburn Mary Ann, 5, General-street
Walsh Margaret, 14, Chapel-street
Woodcock Jane, Foxhall-road

MUSIC TEACHERS.

Grindrod John (organist at St. John's Church), 16, Abingdon-street
Garreaud Mons. (organist at Christ Church), Magenta Villa, Waterloo-road

PAINTERS, PLUMBERS, AND GLAZIERS.

(Also Gas Fitters.)

Catterall William, 63, Talbot-road
Coulston John, Clarence-street
Kenyon John, South Shore
Walmsley James, Church-street
Worthington & Challoner, Chapel-street

PLEASURE BOAT PROPRIETORS.

Bickerstaff Robert, Wellington Hotel
Bickerstaff Robert jun., York-street
Cornall John, Bonny-street
Jolly Thomas, Foxhall-road
Parr Richard, Bonny-street
Parr James, Bonny-street
Parr William, Hound's-hill
Rimmer John, Foxhall-road
Rimmer Samuel, Foxhall-road
Salthouse Thomas, Foxhall-road
Stanhope William, Foxhall-road
Singleton George
Swarbrick John, York-street

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

Brook Edward, North Shore
Gray George, Foxhall-road
Holt Richard, Hygiene-terrace
Kelly John, Talbot-road
Leaver Benjamin, Talbot-road
Porter William, Herald Office, Central Beach
Smith Joseph, Foxhall-road
White George, 1, Adelaide-place

PLASTERERS.

Butcher George, South Shore
Forshaw Robert, 23, Oddfellow-street
Park William, Church-street, South Shore

REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

(See also Confectioners.)

Nickson William, 16, Market-street

RETAILERS OF BEER.

Ball James, Chapel-street
Cartmell James, The Gynn
Cartmell William, Waterloo road
Dewhurst John, Talbot-road
Eccles James, Foxhall-road
Hall James, South Shore
Heatley John, Euston-street
Bray Richard, 9, Chapel-street
Park William, South Shore
Pedder James H., Upper Talbot-road
Salthouse Ezekiel, Lytham-street
Snitch Mary, 14, Victoria-street
Taylor James, York-street
Taylor and Parker, Uncle Tom's Cabin
Whalley John, Lytham-road
Wigan James, Bonny-street
Wilkinson Robert, South Shore
Worthington John, Foxhall-road

SHOPKEEPERS, DEALERS IN GROCERIES & SUNDRIES.

Arrowsmith Samuel, Market
Ball James, 7, Chapel-street
Brierley Joshua, 5, Bonny-street
Breakell James, 42, Bonny-street
Burton Webster Hall, Bolton street
Bray Richard, 9, Chapel-street
Breakell James, 42, Bonny-street
Cardwell John, 2, Oddfellow-street
Caton Arthur, 16, Bank Hey-street
Eaves Alexander, 9, Birley-street
Featherstonhaugh Henry, South Beach
Fish John, 5, Bonny-street
Fisher Henry, Bank Hey-street
Gradwell John Naylor, Waterloo-road
Ingham Elizabeth, Bolton-street
Kettlewell William, South Beach

Massy John and Sarah, 26, Talbot-road
Park John, Waterloo-road
Payne William, Bolton street
Pedder James H., Upper Talbot-street
Pickup Amos, 18, Lytham-street
Pickup Henry, 18, Bonny-street
Pritchard George, General street
Seward M. & A., Lytham street
Shuttleworth William, Lark Hill
Smith Robert, 1, Oddfellow-street
Sowerbutts & Wood, Church-street
Stirzaker Thomas, 5, Lane End-street
Taylor John, 9, Abingdon-street
Threlfall James, Bolton-street
Walker Joseph, Market-street
Waring Henry, Brunswick-street
Westhead James, Bolton-street
Wright John, 7, Church-street

SMALL WARE DEALERS.

Nickson Squires, Market-street
Rainford Francis, Bank Hey-street

SODA WATER AND GINGER BEER MANUFACTURERS

Harrison Joseph (chemist), Central Beach
Singleton Benjamin, Victoria-street

STATIONERS.

(*See also Booksellers.*)

Hall Lawrence, Church-street, South Shore
Nickson Squires, Market-street

STONE MASONS.

Fielden Joseph, Edward-street
Hacking Richard, Talbot-road
Parker Peter, Swainson-street
Robinson William, 20, Oddfellow-street
Walmsley Anthony, Talbot-road

SURGEONS.

Cocker John, M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, by exam; residence, Bank Hey; surgery, Bank Hey-street
Cocker William Henry, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Hygiene-terrace
Morris Charles H., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., Adelaide-street
Pickop John, surgeon 3, Brighton-parade
Risk Keats R., M.D., M., and F.R.C.P., London & Edinburgh, and F.R.C.S., London, 5, Albert-terrace
Walcott John A., M.D., M.R.C.S., Victoria-street
Sharp Henry, South Shore

SURVEYOR AND ARCHITECT.

Worthington Henry, South Beach

TAILORS.

Archer Henry, 29, Market-street
Butcher James, 17, Church-street
Taylor John and Co., 5, Lane Ends-street

TEACHER OF FRENCH AND DRAWING.

Desquesnes Mons B., 6, Bevoe-terrace

TOBACCONISTS.

Ashcroft William, Talbot-road, the Pier, and top of Market-street
Nuttall —, 12, Church street
Rigby Samuel, Bank Hey-street

WATCHMAKERS.

Bamber Samuel, 3, West-street
Lowe —, 6, Lane End street
Rushton Ralph, 2, Market-street

WHEELWRIGHT.

Lund Catherine, 6 Birley-street

WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

(*See also Hotels.*)

Johns & Co., Henry, Church-street
Porter John, Lytham-street and Bank Hey-street
Wrigley W. H., 12, Market-street

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Blane Edward, sharebroker, Central Beach
Fisher Nicholas, saddler, Bank Hey-street
Grime James, bone and artificial manure merchant, Clifton-street
Hayes Robert, India rubber depô, and gutta percha dealer, 7, West-street
Jennings Joshua, carriage builder, Foxhall-road
Morris Joshua, gas fitter, Talbot-square.
Rae David, bill poster and town crier, Talbot-road and Lytham-street
Roberts Alfred, chimney sweeper, 29, Bonny-street
Whalley John, seedsman, 44, Church street
Woods Alexander, agent, Queen's-street

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

John Hardman, Chairman
W. Thornber
John Fisher
Thomas Fenton
Robert Bolton
John Wade
William Read
Joseph Smith

CLERK TO THE BOARD.

William Charnley, solicitor,

SURVEYOR AND COLLECTOR.

Richard Gorst

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

Nicholas Worthington

MARKET INSPECTOR.

Tattersall

LOCAL TREASURER.

Henry Fisher, Bank Hey-street

LIFEBOAT AND HOUSE.

(*Near the Manchester Hotel.*)

Rev. Richard R. Redman, secretary
John Pickop, surgeon, 3, Brighton-parade, treasurer
Robert Bickerstaff, jun., coxwain
John Parkinson
Richard Parkinson
William Parr
James Parr
Edward Banks
Thomas Maudsley
Richard Gaskell
William Stanhope
James Stanhope
John Swarbrick
Thomas Fish
Thomas Salthouse
Sherson Jolly
James Swarbrick
John Rimmer
Samuel Rimmer
Cuthbert Cornall
James Wylie
John Craven, and
John Bickerstaff, volunteer crew

25TH LANCASHIRE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

Depôt—Hull-street
John Hardman & G. W. Sharples, lieutenants
William Barrett, battery sergeant
David Rae, quarter-master sergeant

VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.

Station—Town's Yard
Edward Banks, captain
T. Masheter, sergeant
John Fisher, corporal
J. N. Davies, hon. sec.
Joshua Morris
John Porter
Thomas Maudsley
Samuel Birch
Robert Butcher
Thomas Franks
William Braithwaite
Anthony Walmsley
Thomas Fare
Arthur Caton
Joseph Walker
James Billington
Alfred Riley
Benjamin Riley
Robert Bailey

POLICE OFFICERS.

Sergeant Morrison

Wellwood Geddes, Blackpool
J. T. Hart, Blackpool
William Kitchen, South Shore
Joseph Wilcock, Great Marton

OVERSEERS.

Thomas Fenton, Foxhall-road
Robert Bolton, Church-street, South Shore

ASSISTANT-OVERSEER AND COLLECTOR OF POOR-RATE.

J. N. Davies, 8, Hygiene-terrace

SUB-DISTRIBUTOR OF STAMPS.

R. Wade, Market-street

PUBLIC VACCINATOR.

Dr. J. Cocker, Bank Hey-street

REGISTRAR OF MARRIAGES.

J. N. Davies, 8, Hygiene-terrace

POST-OFFICES.

Church-street—Alice Carter, postmistress
South Shore Sub. Office—Lawrence Hall, postmaster

ASSESSORS OF ASSESSED TAXES.

John Fowler
Robert Crookall (also collector), 28, Upper Talbot-street

BANKS.

Post-office, daily
Preston Banking Compy. (branch), Central Beach

OFFICES.

Pier Company, Central Beach—E. Blane, secretary
Blackpool Land, Building, and Hotel Company, South Beach—E Blane, secretary
Blackpool South Jetty Company, King-street. Manchester—Sidney Jewsbury, secretary
Fylde Water Works, Adelaide-square—B. Riley superintendent
Magnetic Telegraph Company, offices, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Station, James Peel, clerk in charge

ASSEMBLY AND CONCERT ROOMS, LIMITED.

Central Beach — Edward Blane, secretary

GAS WORKS.

Princess-street and Foxhall road—John Chew manager and collector

OMNIBUS PROPRIETORS.

Nuttall and Nickson, Railway Station, Talbot-road—office, Albion Hotel

RAILWAYS.

Lancashire and Yorkshire, Talbot-road—George Hansford, station master
Blackpool and Lytham, Hound's-hill and Clarence-street, Thomas Lunt station master; South Shore, Cuthbert Crane, do.

FARMERS

Bailey William, Warbreck
Bamber John, South Shore
Braithwaite John, Whinney Heys
Cookson Richard, Layton Hawes
Dugger William, Raikes hill
Fenton Thomas, Foxhall Farm
Fisher Thomas, Little Layton
Kirkham Ellen, Warbreck
Porter Lawrence, Layton Hall
Porter William, The Leys
Parkinson Thomas, The Knowle
Parkinson Roger, Whinney Heys

LODGING HOUSE KEEPERS.

Ball James, 2, Warbreck-street
Ball James, 1, Revoe-terrace
Ball Richard, 7, Revoe-terrace
Brabin A., 6, York-street
Butcher John, 4, Revoe-terrace
Bottomley Mrs. H., 6, York-street
Bury John, 25, Princess-street
Bennett Wm., Yorkshire-street
Fallows Wm., Yorkshire-street
Elliott Charles, Princess-street

Commissioner to Administer Oaths in Chancery and all the Superior Courts

P. J. Eyeroft, Esq.